THE CONDUCT AND CHARACTER

Of Count

NICHOLAS SERINI,

Protestant Generalissimo of the Auxiliaries in *Hungary*,

The most Prudent and resolved Champion of *Christendom*.

With his Parallels

SCANDERBEG & TAMBERLAIN.

Interwoven with the principal Passages of the *Christians* and *Turks* Discipline and Success, since the Infidels first Invasion of *Europe*, in the year 1313.

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TO

All the Admirers of Count

NICHOLAS SERINI,

The Great Champion of Chriſtendom.

IT *being as convenient to divert a diſcontented people in* dangerous *curioſity with Foraign diſcourſes, as it is neceſſary to ſpend their* unquiet *idleneſs upon Foraign employments; there is nothing of more remark to offer the ſpeculative and the diſcourſive in this Juncture of Affairs, than the grand conſerns of Chriſtendom, in reference to the general*

neral invaſion made upon *it by the* Infidels, *and the unanimous defence managed* for *it by* Believers; *among whom the Excellent Count* Serini *ſeems to be the Heroe, upon whom Providence hath devolved the Fate of* Europe, *whoſe* Character *and Portraicture, though taken with the conſiderable diſadvantages of diſtance, common* Fame, *and various* prepoſſeſſions *and apprehenſions, yet upon the review of the intire piece reſulting from theſe twenty years partial Relations, ſeems to promiſe the Ingenious and Inquiſitive peruſer, Theſe nine particulars,* viz.

1. *A Brief ſummary of the Turkiſh affairs, ſince their firſt appearance in the world,* Anno 1092. *to this time.*

2. *An exact account of their ſeveral attempts upon Chriſtendom.*

3. *A*

3. *A ſatisfactory recapitulation of their ſeveral ſucceſſes againſt ours, and ours againſt them, for three hundred years together.*

4. *A very ſeaſonable Diſcourſe of the Heroick* Perſons, *who in every Age were raiſed to check their inſolence; together with the ways and methods how they did it for theſe four Ages and Generations.*

5. *The particular ſervices of the Famous* Serini's *Anceſtors, his Grandfather, and Father, upon the ſame account.*

6. *An Hiſtorical Narrative of the incomparable Counts own brave undertakings from* July 16. 1663. *when he firſt ſet out againſt the* Mahumetans, *to this preſent.*

7. *Moſt uſeful obſervations of his great Prudence and Conduct in all his exploits.*

8. *His*

8. *His Temper, Education, and Virtues, eminent in his Actions.*

9 *His great Parallel* Scanderbeg.

Now not to flatter this little attempt for the world's satisfaction, in that great persons particular Eminences of Inclination or Action; I shall onely resume the foresaid particulars: And say, 1. *Who would not have alwaies before him a brief Survey of their original, progresse, and successes, that manage so great a part of the world?* 2. *Who would not compare this dreadful invasion with those that have gone before? And,* 3. *Observe by what sort of* persons, *by what Policies, by what Counsels, methods and designs, that grand Invader hath now twenty six times since his first assault upon the Christian world, been forced to his own Port? Moreover,* 5,6,7. *Seeing* Serini *is the great name that upholds*

holds drooping Christianity (now the the abomination is broke in upon it, that makes desolate) who would not know what he is, of whom descended, what his Ancestors have done for the same great cause? what his temper? what his constitution? what his Religion? what his hopes and virtues? In a word, what manner of Heroe he is, upon whose success or overthrow the Western world seems to stand or fall? Besides that, the curious will here finde History to pass away the time; the Gentleman a great example to live by; the Noble man, great Actions to imitate; the Souldier and Statesman, many rules and maximes of Peace and War to observe; the undertakers in that cause, an incomparable Commander to serve under; and the perplexed Christians a compleat Gentleman and a faithful Protestant to depend upon and stick unto: Here you may

see

ſee what this great man is, and what all men ſhould be; here is an exact model of eminent and great Virtues, drawn with as equal deſign for others inſtruction, as his Renown; to ennoble thoſe that Read his Actions, as well as celebrate him that performed them; that Chriſtendom may be peopled with Serini's, *and it's Champions grow with its dangers, which are now as conſiderable as they have been theſe hundred years, the Grand Seignior ſtraining himſelf for an univerſal and compleat Conqueſt this Spring, threatning* Europe *with no leſs then three hundred thouſand men, making the moſt dreadful proviſions of Ammunition and ſtore, that ever were heard of; laying the moſt dangerous plot, and contriving the moſt terrible confederacy againſt us that ever was thought of, taking the moſt unhappy occaſions and advantages of divided in-*

tereſts

tereſts and parties that ever was offered him; and offering the greateſt temptations (thoſe of Liberty and Priviledge) that Chriſtendom can now lye under, to revolt and Apoſtaſie: yet for our ſupport, we hear every day that our illuſtrious Perſonage goeth on with ſucceſs, hath taken in the Upper and Lower Zigeth, *where his Anceſtors laid their Bones; and (though deluded by thoſe of* Five-Kirke, *to the loſs of many brave perſons that fell under their Walls) laid that place in Aſhes, beſtowing the infinite Treaſure of the Town upon his deſerving followers, whoſe Army now fills with perſons of Reſolution, that aim at ſpoil or honor: And indeed upon his late Victories, his friends the* Hungarians *and Imperialiſts are ſo reſolved, and his enemies ſo awakened, that he ſeeth he muſt come to an engagement, and there-*

therefore he hath drawn to the Field to prepare himself accordingly. Our Great God, the cause and prayers of Christendom, the Sins and Blasphemies of Infidels, make his success as great as his cause is good.

So prayeth

O. C.

The

The Conduct and Character of Count Nicholas Serini.

IT is not a more general observation of the Physician, that in every Country Poysons grow up with their Antidotes, and Distempers with their Remedies, than it is an approved Maxime of the Divine and Politician, that in every Age the disturbers of the Church are poyzed with its Champions; and no sooner appear the Boutefeus and incendiaries of an Age, than they are matched with its Worthies and Heroes: for when the Turkes (the poor remains of the Ten Tribes led Captive under *Salmanasser*, and lost in the Barbarism and desolation of *Scythia*) forced by their wants, and encouraged by their hopes, broke out of that sheath (as they call it)

What Heroes were always raised to oppose the Turks invasions, and how they did it.

1092. *The Turkes original and growth.*

it) or indeed Sword of Nations, upon the pleasure and plenty of *Asia* (as these cold Countries, as fruitful in inhabitants, as they are barren in Provision, every Age send forth some superfluous thousands to seek their Bread) and after some vagaries under *Tangrolipix* his conduct, erected to themselves a Government, both upon the *Persians* estate, whom they pretend to assist, and his enemies, whom they overthrew, to the terror of weaker Princes, and the disturbance of the most Potent *Cutlumuses*, that noble *Persian* checked the encroachments, and secured their Government, by altering their Religion, dividing their opinions, injealousing their Chieftains, betraying their weakness, Debauching their Spirits, and buying off their Leaders, *Anno* 1121. the Barbarous multitude being reduced by some Rules of Religion and Policy, to that Order and Discipline that threatned the neighbour-Powers, awaked the brave Emperor *Diogenes*, and the resolute Patriarch *Simon*, to engage the Christian

Their check and opposition.

ſtian world, the one by ſolemne Embaſſies, the other by devout Letters, againſt this common enemy, which in a General Council at *Claremont*, Voted an unanimous aſſiſtance (upon *Peter* the Hermits ſuggeſtions, and Pope *Gregories* injunctions) for an Holy War, under *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, *Baldwyn* Earle of *Flanders*, *Henry* King of *England*, *Godfrey* Duke of *Bulloyn* (a War managed by five Kings of *France*, ſix Weſtern Emperors, eight Earles of *Flanders* and *Brabant*, ſix Knights of *Rhodes* and *Malta*, five Kings of *England*; with an Oath, not to deſiſt untill Chriſtendom were delivered, to the loſs of 36000 *Engliſh*, 45000 *French*, 32000 *Italians*, and as many more of other Nations, for the ſpace of two hundred years, *viz.* from the year 1090. to the year 1290.) to relieve the *Greek* Church, recover the Land of Promiſe, reſcue the Holy Sepulchre, puniſh the *Saracen* Blaſphemies, and propagate the Chriſtian truth; a deſign that ſtopped the growing Power of thoſe Barbarians, though it

could not suppress it; because, neither their sins, nor our repentance were yet ready for vengeance or relief, because our Armies were debauched, our Leaders were unskilful, our Councils divided, our Commanders unequal, our friends were false, our designes particular, our Emperors and Popes jealous, the Clymate unsuitable, and the people perfidious, provoking at once the wrath of heaven and the malice of enemies.

The settlement of the Ottomon Family.

Neither had these wild invaders of mankind sooner triumphed over this Christian opposition, than they were stopped in their career by the revolutions of *Egypt*, the Revolts of *Aleppo* and *Damascus*, the invasions of *Tartary*; and their own Mutinies, which transferred the usurpation from the *Zelzuccian* family, and *Tangrolipix* his line, to the *Oguzian* and *Ottoman*, 1300. who though allied to the Emperor, famous for his Victories, beloved by his people, and as capable of laying the foundation of an August Empire, as any that sat upon that Throne, being invited by one party

party of Christians to suppress another (for he was the first that was invited to *Europe*, and that by the *Catalonians*) yet was matched by *Michael Cos*, and *Paleologus*, who bought him before *Nice*, surprized him before *Neapolis*, diverted him by Rebellion in his own Family, overcame him by Prayer and Devotion, stopped up his correspondencies and supplies, perplexed him with Innovations in Religion, with envy and fear, suggestion and distrust; tolled him on to great streights, and softned his hardned people with the Luxury and Delicacy of *Europe*.

Their first invasion of Europe stopped by M. Paleologus, and how.

Anno 1349. His rich Brother *Orchades* succeedeth him, who first strangled his relations, took *Nice*, *Nicomedia*, *Corusimia*, *Calliopolis*, by his Silver, rather than his Steel, (for those places were rather bought than Conquered) yet was matched by the *Gracians*, Discipline and Order, the *Thracians* wiles and Stratagems, *Asans* yeildings and Retreats, untill the short-sighted Barbarian was toyled further then he could fairly retrear.

The second stopped by Asan, and how.

Their third attempt ſtopped by Ferdinand and how.

Anno 1364. Fierce *Amurath* ſurprized *Rhadeſtium* by three hundred ſouldiers, that got in under the notion of Workmen; took in *Adrianople*, reduced *Servia*, threatned *Bulgaria* and *Moldavia*; when by the Chriſtian Practices, *Aladin* revolts, *Aſia* is divided, and the fierce man himſelf charmed by the Deſpots Daughter of *Byzantium*.

Their fourth undertaking blaſted by Tamerlain.

Anno 1390. Warlike *Bajazet* proceeds in his Conqueſt of *Servia* without controul, when it pleaſed God to raiſe *Tamerlain* the great Chams Son-in-Law, who with 600000 Foot, and 300000 Horſe (that wrath of God, as he called himſelf, and not man) ſhook the Turkiſh Empire, 1. Out-doing them in his Diſcipline (for he was the moſt compleat Souldier, for the Practical part of ranging and Diſciplining an Army, in the World.) 2. Shutting out of his Camp *His method.* all their Spies, by building houſes out of it for all ſtrangers, and keeping his men to their Quarters upon pain of Death. 3. By unwearied Inrodes upon the enemies, whom he tyred

tyred with ſurprizes. 4. By gaining time to obſerve their methods and weakneſſes. 5. By delaying the War untill the Turks men and Treaſure was ſpent. And 6. By his tenderneſs towards thoſe that yielded, and his cruelty towards thoſe that withſtood him (for he would the firſt day of any Siege, hang out a White Flag, to denote mercy to all upon ſurrender: The ſecond, hang out a Red one, to intimate favor towards all but the Chief: And the third, hang out his black one, to ſignifie the diſmall condition of all.

Their fifth exploit diverted by Muſa, and how.

Anno 1405. Reſolute *Mahomet* made *Wallachia* Tributary, threatned *Tranſylvania*; when loe, *Muſa* marrieth the King of *Wallachia's* Daughter, revolteth from his Maſter, embroyleth the Army, keeps correſpondence with the Chriſtian Princes, betrayeth his Lords intereſt, and indangereth the *Ottoman* Empire, putting *Mahomet* upon beginning a War, which he lived not to finiſh.

Their sixth enterprize spoiled by brave Huniades, and how.

Anno 1422. Cruel *Amurath* setleth himself in the Empire of *Greece*, and prepares for that of the whole world, when *Mustapha* Rebels in *Adrianople*, and *Servius* in *Caramania*, and *Uladislaus* King of *Hungary*, with other Christians, watchful upon these advantages, spoil *Servia*: *Huniades*, that brave Souldier, defends *Transylvania*, drills on the enemy to a toyle, where he fought them three days with equal success, untill his Reserves and the Christian Captives turned the Scales, and he overthrew *Abadin*, *Bassa*, *Mesnes*, and *Amurath* himself at *Castron*, leaving 79000 Turks dead upon the place, and at last is made Governor of *Hungary*, with the unanimous consent of all the Estates (a way now neglected) where by his moderation, and that perswasion he had that every one might be saved in his own Religion, and that as God had made many people, so he appointed, or at least allowed of many Religions, he cemented their divided Interests, closed their great distances, raised their dis-

dismantled Fortifications, maintained their just Priviledges, and kept out their numerous enemies, untill *Constantinople* was taken, *May* 29. 1450. *Peloponnesus* was undermined, *Belgrade* yeilded, and *Trapezond* submitted to the Musulmens successes, which yet were poized by the irruptions of the 320000 *Persians*, by the Confederacies of the Papacy and the Empire, the Apostasie of *Ulados*, the attempts of the *Venetians*, the courage and resolution of the Great Master of the *Rhodes* and the Empero: *Mathias*, and the most dangerous Mutiny that ever was among the Janizaries, who its expected will at last pull down this Empire.

Anno 1481. *Bajazet* the second was left Master of the Eastern Empire, and fair for the Western; but *Egypt* and *Caramania* revolt under *Selimus*, the Turkish Court differ about succession, and the Emperor *Ferdinand* layeth hold of these occasions to recover *Podolia*, and strengthen Christendom, by a General Dyet at

Their irruption hindered by the famous Scanderbeg, and what particular way.

Vienna, a General Council at *Constance*, a General correſpondence with *Perſia*.

Anno 1520. Honeſt *Selimus* would have been contented with his Anceſtors Acquiſts and Dominions, but *Iſhmael* diſturbeth him at home, and *Gaurus* in *Egypt*; and the Chriſtians held Intelligence with both, to improve thoſe defeats which Brave *Scanderbeg* had given, 1. By his vigilancy, who ſlept not two hours in a night. 2. By his activity, being always upon the enemy before they expected, till he reduced *Epirus*. 3. By his vehemency, who fought alwaies till the blood guſhed out at his Noſtrils. 4. By his Intereſt, being made the Head of the Chriſtian League. 4. By his Intelligence, keeping many Turkiſh Officers in Pay. 5. By his reſolution againſt all overtures of Peace, twice given *Muſtapha*, thrice *Amurath*, and four times to *Mahomet* the ſecond.

But *Solyman* the Magnificent, *Anno* 1520. appears in the greateſt State and Power of any Sultan ſince *Otto-*

man:

man: And with him, riseth one *Gazelles*, Governor of *Syria*, that was born to humble him by a Revolt: *Vallerius*, Master of the *Rhodes*, that was made to weaken him by a stout resistance, whom yet he overcomes; and called in by *Lewis* of *Hungary*, and *Ferdinand* of *Bohemia*, who quarrelled about the Crown of *Hungary*, layeth Siege to *Vienna*, but in vain; while the Lord *Will. Rogandorff*, and *Charles* the Emperor, with the united forces of Christendom, amounting to 150000 men, chastise his insolency by Land, and *De Auria* corrects his Barbarous outrages by Sea, and the *Persian* diverts him in his own Country, as all the Princes of Christendom, under the Marquess of *Brandenburgh* (notwithstanding the *French* treachery, for which their Embassador was murdered at *Alba Regalis*) conspire against him, and that with success, while *Bajazet* is by them hired to Rebel, and the Janizaries to Mutiny: And *Don John* of *Austria* gives him that terrible blow at *Lepanto*, as the *Venetians* did at *Cyprus*:

The great invasion of Solyman the Magnificent, checked by the united forces of Christendom

Of

Of the first whereof he would say, it was but the findging of his Beard; of the second, he confessed it was the cutting off of a Limb.

Anno 1566. *Selimus* was bounded and limited by the unquiet *Persian*; and upon the peace with him, though the *French* favoured him, *Czarneckie* was corrupted by him, and his way by his means opened into *Europe*; yet the *Palatine* withstands him, the Marquess of *Breda* way-layeth him, the Ordnance and Guns of *Europe* galled him, spoil and plunder ruined him, and so great preparations for *Europe* weakened him.

Anno 1574. Simple *Amurath* the third was disturbed by the *Persians*, perplexed by his Janizaries, invaded by the *Cossacks*, *Tartarians*, and *Persians*; distracted with *Egypt* and *Damascus*, both faln off; Confederated against by *Venice*, the Empire, *Italy*, *Poland*, *Denmark*, *France*, *Spain*, who maintain 223000 men under *Aversperg*, *Sizeg*, *Teuffenbach*, who tyred him out with a wary War, till he had lost three hundred thousand men

And their last adventures defeated by the family of Serini.

in

in two years upon the Borders of Christendom.

Anno 1603. Proud *Mahomet* the third of that name, makes a League with the *Wallachians* and *Moldavians*, overthroweth the Lords *Palfi* and *Swartzenburgh*, takes *Strigonium* and *Buda*, passeth the *Danow*; yet *Mansfield* meets him in the Field, *Retez* divides his Council, a Count of the Empire disposeth his Janizaries to a Tumult, and *Serinus*, the noble Ancestor and Grandfather of Count *Peter Serini*, whose Character we now offer to the world, forbideth his growing greatness: for on the sixth of *August* 1567. the successful Infidel besieged the Fort *Sigeth*, wherein this great Captain *Serini* was Governor, who made many bold Sallies upon the enemy, took many Prisoners, and at one time caused three hundred Turks to be beheaded; which so far enraged the Infidel, that he placed his Batteries, and attempts with greater fury then before, whereupon *Serini* burnt the Suburbs called the *New-Town*, and Retired to the

Old

Old; which the Turks assaulted, and were so bravely received, that in one Storm they lost two thousand men; yet the second time they carried it, forced *Serini* to the Castle, against which the enemy planted a Battery, and gave one furious Attaque, but were beaten off with great loss.

While this passed, *Solyman* died of a Bloody-Flux (*Sept.* 4.) but *Mahomet Basha* labouring as much as might be to keep his death concealed from the Turks, caused the Corps (Embalmed, and Gloriously cloathed) to be exposed in a dark place to the People, as sitting on his Throne, and the *Basha* himself with all the usual Ceremonies & Reverence, signifying some matter of Privacy with him. At length the *Basha* went out of the Tent, wiping his eyes as if he had been crying; which gave the Officers occasion to enquire, why he wept? To whom he replyed, That, *It grieved his heart to think how many brave Souldiers would be suddenly put to the Sword*: for (says he) Solyman *has made a deep and desperate Oath, that if this place be not*

taken

taken in two days, every Colonel that bears any charge in the attempt ſhall certainly be put to death. Hereupon the Janizaries fell into a direct Rage, and gave a furious Aſſault, but were repulſed with exceeding great loſs: they had however ſet fire to the Caſtle; and now the Noble Defender of it, ſeeing his fate before his eyes, called the ſmall remainder of his men about him, and exhorted them to ſtand by him, and reſolve to dye with him. Whereupon, he clothed himſelf in a Violet-coloured Velvet Suit, took the Key of the Caſtle, and ſome Gold in his Pocket, cauſed the Gates to be opened, and the great Guns to be drawn thither, and diſcharged among the enemy; and in a Cloud of Smoak he iſſued forth with his men among the Turks, and fought till he was ſhot in the head. This was the end of the Valiant *Serini*. It was reckoned that 20000 Turks were ſlain before this Fort. No ſooner was *Serini* ſain, but the Infidels thronging about the Corps, cut off his head, and ſet it on a Pole for one day, after which,

which, they ſent it with a ſcoff to *Maximilian* the Emperour.

Anno 1612. *Achmet* ſucceeded to the pleaſures and delights, rather then the honour or improvement of the Empire, which was then thought at its heighth, and ready to fall with its own weight: for its diſtractions were many, its old eſtabliſhments were neglected, the brethren were preſerved alive, and the Government was tumultuarily transferred from *Muſtapha* to *Oſman*, and from him, being ſtrangled, to the renowned *Morat*, who died before *Babylon* 1640, much lamented, where he deſigned the extirpation of the unruly Janizaries, and being asked who ſhould be his Succeſſour, ſaid ſuddenly, *Will there be any more worlds when I am dead?* and from *Morat* to his brother *Ibrahim*, who obſerved the peace made with *Europe* 1612. inviolably, had not his dear Sultaneſs and ſon been taken by the Gallies of *Malta*, and he thereby provoked to threaten *Chriſtendome*, and attaque *Candia* and *Dalmatia* with ſucceſs, until the Janiza-

The great Turks eye upon Chriſtendome theſe 20 years.

nizaries discontent depose him, *anno* 1648. and set up *a Ali Solyman*, otherwise called *Mahomet* the fourth, the present Sultan in his stead.

a He changed his Name at his Coronation, to gain reverence, and to engage fortune and success, complying with a Prophecie of one named Mahomet's great Victories.

Who being according to the usual custome saluted by the Janizaries and the Basha's, and applauded by the people, and crowned 1656. was guided and instructed by his brave Mother, and able Visier, a person of as great conduct and success, as of good age and experience, who instilled to him those noble Principles and Maximes that not onely bear up the declining grandeur of *Turkie*, but threaten *Christendome*, as he promised by his active Disposition, and Masculine Genius to bear up the decaying spirits of that Empire, to awake their former Valour and Prudence, so (notwithstanding he was severely exercised with two dismal overthrows, the one at *Foggia*, the other at the *b* Dar-

b The straight of Hellespont joyning Europe to Asia, famous for Hero & Leander, Sestos and Abydos, if not more for the two Castles built there, with the Grand Seigniors own discretion, who laid the method of them, and was present when they were begun and finished.

danellos)

danelloes) he ſurprized *Veſprin*, made inroads to the Empire, ſuppreſſed the great tumult in the year ---56. (that made away 16 Baſhaw's, one Viſier, forcing the Sultana and Mufti to the Seraglio) proſecuteth the War againſt the Venetians in *Dalmatia* and *Candia*, reduceth the revolt at *Damaſcus*, and pitching upon the able Baſhaw of *Damaſcus* for his prime Viſier at 24 years of age, who now commands in *Hungary*, allayed and awed the mutinous Janizaries by his ſeverity and munificence, obliged the people by an impartial juſtice; and though he was twice defeated by *Moccenigo* at *c* the Port, and deprived by him of *Lemnos* and *Tenedos*, yet training his men up to *European* ſervices, he regained *Tenedos* while the *Venetians* were fetching freſh water, reformed the ſloth Epicuriſm and bribery that had debauched his Court (denying himſelf the great example the ordinary uſe of thoſe pleaſures, for whoſe exceſſes his Predeceſſors are ſo infamous) reſtored their loſt Diſcipline, frighted the *Perſian* to a peace,

c He himſelf looking on.

peace, made way to his preſent Enterprizes by inroads into *Tranſylvania*, (againſt *Ragotski*, who without his privity had engaged in the Poliſh War) which the Emperour neither aſſiſting effectually, nor yet deſerting the Turk, obſerving his underhand-dealing, having ſetled *Abafti* in that Principality, takes that occaſion to proſecute his old deſigne upon *Hungary* and *Auſtria*, which (when he had ſuppreſſed) the Baſhaw of *Aleppo*, and his pretended Sultan, by the courage and prudence of the preſent Viſier, at whoſe preſence the Rebels ſubmitted to mercy, made uſe of that ſucceſs to work the *Perſian* to a firm peace, defeated *Almeric d' Eſte*, the *Venetian* General of *Candia*, diſguiſed his preparations for War under pretences of peace, and leagued himſelf to the *Hollanders* and the *Engliſh*, whoſe late Revolutions he ſo much admired, that he ſaid, if fame belye him not, That if he were to chuſe either his God or his Religion, he would chuſe the King of *Englands*; he having as clear an apprehenſion of the

The firſt occaſion of this laſt dreadful deſigne upon Chriſtendome.

the affairs of *Europe* by his ancient league with *France*, as we our selves, and observing the animosities and interest since the last Emperours election at *Frankford*, and the last Popes at *Rome*, in compliance with the amusing designes of *France*, begins at *Adrianople* under the pretence of retiring from the toyl to the pleasures of Government: embodying his *Asian* forces at *Belgrade*, and setling *Moravia* and *Wallachia*, he pursues (with 250000 men, besides his *Tartarian* hirelings) to *Hungary*, where exceeding the bounds set them by the old League, they first caressed the Inhabitants with wonderful civility, and then fomented their animosities against the Germans, (which upon the account of Religion, Inclination, Customes and Government, hath been ancient, but now improved by *Montecuculi*'s Commission to be *Generalissimo* over their forces) allowing liberty of conscience, and a general fair usage in point of Taxes, (his common bait to discontented and debauched Estates) until upon an in-

con-

considerate Engagement of Count *Forgatz*, (who with a party of 7000 was onely to observe their motion, and relieve such places as the Infidel should attaque) the Infidel at once provoked and encouraged with a Victory in passing the *Danow*, defieth the Emperor by catching off 800 prisoners heads before the Emperours Embassador and *Christendome* it self, by this Letter.

The great Turks defiance to Christendome.

Mahomet, Son of the Emperour, Son of God, thrice heavenly, and thrice known by the renowned Emperour of the Turks, King of *Greece*, *Macedonia* and *Moldavia*; King in *Samaria* and *Hungary*; King of *Great* and *Lesser Egypt*; King of all the Inhabitants of the Earth, and the Earthly Paradise; Guardian of the Sepulchre of thy God; Lord of the Tree of Life; Lord of all the Emperours of the world, from the

the East, even to the West: King of all Kings, Grand Persecutor of the Christians, and all the Wicked, the Joy of the Flourishing Tree, the Chieftain and Guardian of thy Crucified God, Lord of the hope of thy Nation:

WE *send Greeting to thee,* Emperour Leopold: *If thou wilt be our Friend, and submit to our Domination, then we will that thy Greatness be Ample.*

Since these times, thou hast violated and shunned our friendship, without having ever been offended either by War, or the fighting of God: thou hast taken secret Designes with other Kings, and other Confederates, in envy to shake off our Yoke, in which thou hast done imprudently. This is it for which thou and thy people ought to live in fear, and to have no other hope but death; for which cause

cauſe thou haſt prepared thy ſelf. But we tell thee, that we will go forth and be thy Conqueror, and we will purſue thee from the Eaſt even to the Weſt, and will make thee know our Majeſty; even to the utmoſt Confines of the Earth, thou ſhalt know our effects to thy great damage: of which we aſſure thee, and will have thee to expect our Greatneſs; thy hope ſhall melt away, which thou haſt in thy Cities and Fortreſſes. We reſolve abſolutely to beat down, and raze all that appeareth any thing conſiderable to thine eyes: and thou ſhouldeſt not expect any other thing or friendſhip, and ſhouldeſt not put confidence in thy ſtrong Walls; for we have ſet up a reſolution to deſtroy thee without remedy. It pleaſeth us to forrage Germany, and to leave it behind us, to the memory of our Bloody Sword, to the end all theſe things may be manifeſt to all. It pleaſeth us to eſtabliſh our Religion, and root out

out thy Crucified God; and we fear no colours, neither can there be any ſuccour for thee, that thou mayeſt eſcape our hands. It pleaſeth us alſo to condemn to the Chain thy holy Prieſts, and to deliver to the Dogs, and other ſavage Beaſts, the Dugs of thy Women: Therefore thou ſhalt do very wiſely if thou renounce thy Religion, otherways we do order and appoint that all be delivered to the fire. This which is ſaid, may ſatisfie thee; and thou mayſt comprehend by this if thou wilt, what our Will is, and the things concerning which we have diſcovered the diſpoſition of our ſuſpition towards thee.

And as was foreſeen by *Montecuculi*, (who clapped 1000 Germans, and proportionable proviſion into that place) beſieged *Newhauſe*, or *Newhauſel*, (a frontier fortification built very regularly upon a level in a moraſs, conſiſting of ſix great Bulwarks with Flankers, well ſtored with Cannon,

non, and two Gates within a ſtones caſt of the River *Neutre*, and eight miles off *Waeg*) entrenching himſelf a little below the lower Gate, mounting 100 Cannons, raiſing two great Batteries; and after this Summons, (*Viz.*

I that through the Grace of God, and through the Miracles of our Prophet, who is a ſon of both Worlds, and by whom there is happineſs and Glory; I that am the firſt of the Council, and General of the moſt mighty Emperour of the Turks, *that is the King of all Kings upon Earth: To you* Adam Forgatz, *that are the chief among the Nobility of* Hungary, *do make known, that through the Command of my Gracious Lord, I am come with his Forces before* Newhauſel, *to reduce it to his obedience; Wherefore if you ſhall deliver up the place to us, you ſhall have liberty to march out with what belongs to you from the Higheſt to the*

Loweſt, and to what place you pleaſe; and he that will rather ſtay, ſhall keep his Goods and Eſtate: but if you will not yeild, we will take it by force, and every man of ye from the Higheſt to the Loweſt ſhall be put to the Sword. If the Hungarians *did but know the good Intentions of the Mighty Emperour, they and their Children would bleſs God for them.* Peace be to the Obedient.)

with three fierce aſſaults, (wherein he fills the trenches with men) on the 9th of *Auguſt*, the 9th and 19th of *September*, in the dead of night, his men crying, *Alla*, *Alla*, and the Baſſa's themſelves leading, wherein he loſt 40000 men, he carried the Town upon very fair terms offered, *viz. That the Gariſon ſhould march out with Colours flying, Drums beating, Match lighted, and Bullets in their mouth, Bag and Baggage, with a Convoy nine miles off to* Comorra, *and the inhabitants have Indempnity and liberty of Conſcience, with the frank addition*

of

thirty Duckats a man to buy off the Hungarians.

And is there not an *Hero* prepared by Providence to attaque these insolent proceedings? Is there not a Champion in store to check this insolent Invader? Yes: for now that daring Usurper hath enlarged his Tyranny in *Europe* from *Buda* to *Constantinople*; in *Affrica*, from *Velex* to the *Red sea*; and in *Asia*, from the Straights of *Hellespont* to *Taurica Chersonesus*, and from *Dernow* he hath tyed up the *Persians*, *Tartarians*, the *Ethiopians*, and all his Eastern Neighbours: Now he expects *Christendome* should either submit to his power, or be cheated by his allurements *of liberty of Conscience, the free exercise of all Religions, no Taxes for six years, and then but five shillings yearly upon each house*; with security of their Laws, Rights, Claims, Titles and Properties. Now the Germane Empire yeilds to him, *France* and other Countries are amuzed, *Silesia* is wasted, *Moravia* is made desolate, *Vienna* is deserted, the whole Country o-

Great Serini's *undertaking.*

ver-run with fire and ſword; and in a word, the proſperous Infidel overbeareth all in his way without reſiſtance: It's now that Fate balanceth his intereſts, and Count *Serini* makes an inroad into the Turkiſh Territories, (ſparing nothing he could deſtroy, and leaving nothing he could carry away) takes 300000 Rixdollers, defeats 3000 Turks, and cuts off the ſupplies deſigned for the League. This Count *Serini* born for theſe times, rallied the German and Hungarian forces to ſome conſiderable appearance for order and ſervice; beſtowed the Huſſars in an advantageous place to attaque the Moldavians and Wallachians; drew with *Montecuculi* towards *Newhauſel*, joyned with *Budiani* and the Palatine of *Hungary*; is made *Generaliſſimo* of the Hungarians and Croatians; muſtereth 50000 Hungarians and Croats at *Nath* for the relief of *Newhauſel*; conferreth with Prince *Gonzaga*, the Counts *Rothal* and *Balſi*, fell upon the Turks Vanguard, purſuing them to their Leaguer, relieves *Newhauſel*, and

His firſt diverſion to Turky.

and prepares to ſecond the blow given to the Turks before it, but that in the interim it was delivered up, and betrayed either for money or fear. The active Count Gariſoneth *Sileſia*, guards the paſs of *Jalunca* that leads thither, conſulteth with *Montecuculi* about *Presburg*; he reconciles and unites the Germans and Hungarians, and with Count *Budiani* cuts off 1500 Turks near *Carlſtad* on the frontiers of *Styria* by an Ambuſcado, laying a bridge over the River *Waeg* near *Zulta*, to cut off thoſe enemies at *Gran*. Whence he went to *Vienna*, to the Council of War held there by Generall *Hohenlo*; and being honoured with the Seigniory of *Newhauſel*, caſt himſelf into eminent and ſignal attempts upon the enemy; whereof the firſt was ſome ſtratagems and ſurprizes upon the common enemy; the next day was a bridge of Boats over the *Danube* and *Waeg*, which he paſſed over with a conſiderable ſtrength, and laid them in a place of advantage near the Turks Camp, ſending out a party of 700 horſe to alarm

His third at Carlſtad.

His fourth upon the Danube.

His fifth by a ſtratagem

alarm the enemies main body. Whereupon the Infidels drew out, purſued the party till they fell upon the flank, killed 400, wounded many, and took Priſoner one Baſſa, and a Counſellor to the grand Viſier, with great booty. After which, the Count finding himſelf in danger to be oppreſſed with number, made his retreat under favour of his Cannon, and repaſſed the bridge with his booty in ſafety.

His ſixth action in Croatia.

His third undertaking was againſt the Infidel upon the borders of *Croatia*, where having done great execution upon them, he preſented the Emperour with 35 Enſignes of War, and a Baſſa's ſon, who offereth either 100000 Rixdollers, or 500 Chriſtians for his ranſome; diſappointed the enemies deſigne upon *Schut*, ſecured *Schinta*, and cut off one of their Convoys of Janizaries, taking 50 Waggons, five whereof laden with Chriſtians. The Janizaries ſeeing the General coming up, fired upon them under the protection of their Waggons; which the Count obſerving,

ving, made a little retreat; and finding there was no good to be done on horſe-back, he commanded his men to alight, and attaque them on foot: which they did; and after a ſharp encounter, they made themſelves maſters of the booty, releaſed the Chriſtians, and put the Turks to the ſword.

After which defeat, Count *Serini* joyning with the Earls *Cochory* and *Tekelly*, diſpoſed of their 15000 men and his own, ſo that they might neither want fodder, nor burden the Country. *His ſeventh in* Croatia.

In the fourth place, the brave Count obſerving *Abaſti's* deſigne upon the Mine-Towns, (whence the Hungarians have their Gold) and other frontier ſtrong holds, and hearing of *Lewents* and *Novigrads* ſurrendry on the 12 of *November*, took in a Mooriſh place between *Raab* and *Comorra*, ten Camels, and as many Mules laden with Trunks full of gold and ſilver, together with the Convoy bound for *Conſtantinople*: and on the 16 of *October*, the noble Count with

a party of 4000 fell upon *Zentgitsch* Basha as he was marching in great security with a body of 7000 men, designing to lay waste these frontiers without any controul. This encounter fell out not far from *Borlocks* near *Nadazitsch*: above a 1000 of the enemies were put to the sword, 150 Prisoners taken, and eight Standards, and secured the passage for correspondence with *Transylvania*, cutting off all provision about the Mine-Towns, *Dotis* and *Raab*, that the enemy may of necessity withdraw: and withal, he observes the Infidels designe upon the *Bergstedts*, and attends their motions, having lately surprized forty or fifty Waggons of Provision and Timber bound for *Newhausel*, and put all the Conductors to the sword; as did his brother *Nicholas Serini*, who upon the 15 of *November* defeated a Turkish Convoy, slew 2000 of them upon the place, and took a very rich booty, little inferiour to that which our noble Count took at *Lewents*, which his Heydukes surprised in their way to the *Bergstedts* and at *Croatia*, where

His designes upon the Barbarians Provisions and Convoys.

where he ſet upon the invaders, and ſlew two thouſand upon the place, taking many perſons of quality priſoners: But the moſt remarkable exploit of the Counts, is, that whereof you have an account in this expreſs of *November* 16. to the Emperor.

His own account to the Emperor of a great Victory.

Yeſterday the enemy came towards us in a great Body, and in the open day brought with them a Ship-Bridge to lay over the River Mur, *near to* Scotorito, *appointing* 3000 Tartars *for the fitting of it. The little ſtrength I had, I diſpoſed of here and there as I thought moſt for my Advantage, and kept Guard my ſelf with* 300 *Horſe. About break of day, Notice was given me by a Warning-Piece (according to direction) that* 2000 *of the Enemy were already over the water; Whereupon I marched immediately to the Place, where I had the enemy before me, and no Poſſibility of a Retreat.*

In this Strait we charged them, and (by Gods Assistance) put them to a Rout. The first Onset was hazardous; but presently, a Consternation *seized them all, and they took their flight to the River* Mur; *where encountring their Fellows, that were coming over to joyn with them, they fell into such an Amazement and Confusion, that they could neither get back nor swim, nor defend themselves by Resisting: and in fine, The Face of the River was quite covered with Men and Horse: Of this Opportunity I made what use I could, taking not so much as One Prisoner, so that betwixt Killing and Drowning, not many of them escaped: Near one thousand of their Horse we took coming out of the water. Upon this they sent for their Foot (being Quartered not far off) and when they came near, three hundred of my own Foot with two Field-Pieces came up to me, with*

with which we maintained our Ground till all my Troups came up likewise from other parts; and when we had fought that whole day, and into night, the enemy at last retreated, in great indignation; but the Turks lying in a great Body so near as Canisia, *will hardly let the Designe fall thus. If Providence had not Miraculously taken away their ordinary Resolution, they had laid this Island in Bloud, and entred* Stiermark, *even as far as* Gratz, *without any Opposition. They were reported to be fourty thousand strong; but to my Judgement, they appeared not to be above ten thousand.*

It is my humble Request to your Imperial Majesty that you will be pleased to Order some further Provision of Men, Artillery, Ammunition, and other Necessaries for these parts, or we must yet be ruined at last.

After

His next action in Stiria.

After which Remarkable Action, he met the enemy in *Stiria*, and in conjunction with the Earle *Hohenlo*, reſcued the Captives, and ſlew 5000 upon the place; obſerving upon St. *Nicholas* his day, a ſolemn thanks-giving for Gods Providence towards him in his laſt deliverance, and ever ſince diſpoſing of his Heyducks and Huſſars for ſurprizes, ambuſhments, and other exploits, whereof they give good account, particularly at *Neutra*, whither they ſtole in Turkiſh habits, and put hundreds to the Sword before the enemy could come up againſt them; and in their way carried 20000 Rix-Dollars worth of Ammunition and Cattle, from before *Newhauſel*. The Noble Count not long after treating *Hohenlo*, and preſenting him with a rich Sable taken from a Baſha, and both taking a ſolemn Oath to ſtand it out untill the laſt, and directing General *Souches* to enquarter himſelf in the *Mine-Towns*, from whom he no ſooner parted, then he took care to ſatisfie the Nobility of *Croatia* about Quarters, and o-

His ſtratagem upon Neutra.

ther

ther depending controverſies; and to burn the Straw and Hay that belonged to the Boors who ſubmitted to the Turks in twelve miles compaſs; whence he is gone to *Hohenlo*, and *Souch*, who kept cloſe for a great deſign, entertains none to his Camp, but they who ſwear to live and dye with him, with which reſolute perſons he hath lately toyled 25000 *Tartars* into an Ambuſh, routing and following them to a conſiderable execution, and by the way waylaying 130 Waggons and their Convoy, which they have brought to their own Quarters; as his Heyducks ſurpriſed the Governour of *Newhauſel*s Lady in her rich Attire of Cloath of Gold, her Face patched with black Moons and Stars, and her Nails Guilt, for whom her Husband offereth eight thouſand Rix-dollars, *i. e.* Twenty thouſand pounds; together with all the Priſoners he hath in his cuſtody. The Noble Counts main work is to burn up and deſtroy the Proviſions round about Turkiſh Quarters, thereby keeping them from

His ſnare laid for the Tartars.

from settling in *Croatia*; a work that strikes such terror into the Infidel, that he sends his goods into *Turky*, for he subdues and Garisons the Forts as he goeth, particularly *Breniza*, within six Leagues of *Canisia*, whence he intends to cut off a Bridge of theirs that cost 300000 Rix-dollars the Building, and intercept the passage between Greek-*Wissenbergh* and *Offen*; in the mean time he fleshеth his men with Victory and Booty. And although *Clausenburghs* revolt and Mutiny be of very sad consequence (the Souldiers discharging their Officers for want of Pay, and particularly the Commissary, notwithstanding the Officers made a stock to give them a Rix-dollar a man) and the Noble Count was lately like to be surprized, venturing abroad with sixteen Cavaliers, to discover a Pass; yet Fame Fame speaks him still victorious and resolute: for though six Renegadoes promised to bring him prisoner to the Visier, and to that purpose surprized him and his sixteen with him, but an hundred Croates coming

The several Garrisons he hath taken.

How he was like to be taken.

And how since escaped.

coming in, rescued the Noble General, put the Infidels to the Sword, and took one upon whom neither Sword nor Pistol would do execution; with a silken string in his Pocket, designed, as it was thought, for *Serini*; who to the joy of Christendom survived that danger, and we hear from *Presburgh*, by letters dated *Feb.* 3. *The last action.*

That, *The Arch-Bishop, and the* Hungarian-Chamber *received certain Intelligence Yesterday Morning, concerning Count* Serini's *Arrive with* 35000 *Men near the Bridge of* Esseck, *with designe to destroy the said Bridge, thereby to cut off that Passage of Communication betwixt* Offen *and* Greek-Weissenburg; *but the Turks apprehending* Serini's *purpose to be rather to pass over the Bridge, and fall into their Quarters, set fire to it themselves: After which, the Count bent his course towards* Petz, *a Place however not worthy the name*

of

of a Fort, had yet the Advantage of being Walled, and Moted, and lying very commodious for Trading with Turky, was Rich, and Populous. This Town Count Serini Attaqued and took with a considerable Treasure in it: whereupon Capan, and Patack rendred themselves, and then the Fortress of Bergenetz, after a Battery of two Days and two Nights submitted upon accord. The Turks he caused to be convoy'd to his Camp, but all the Tartars were put to the sword; and having dispatched here, he went directly to Sigeth, of which he hopes to render an Account (with Gods assistance) in Five days, if the Enemy shew not themselves too obstinate in the maintaining of the Place; his purpose is, to bring all the Turkish Prisoners into his own Camp; to the end that no Discovery may be made of this Designes, before they are ready to take effect.

Count

Count Budiani and the Vice General have also taken Five-Kirk, wherein was very rich Prize, two thousand brave Horse, and provisions both for man and beast, insomuch that the Count sent back those provisions that were ordered him for his own relief.

And since from Raab, Feb. 2.

We have received Intelligence, that Count Serini since the taking of Five-Kirk, has had a sharp and dangerous Encounter, according to these particulars following.

Information was brought to Count Serini, that the Turks were drawing in a Body towards him, whereupon he designed with his Right Wing to fetch a compass, and attaque the Enemy in the Rear, giving Express order to the Dutch Troups not to charge, before such a Signal given; but before the Count could bring his men about, the Dutch Engaged, and the

Shock

Shock was so Rude, that the Turks had pierced their Body, and killed neer four hundred of them upon the Place: Upon knowledge whereof Count Serini was forced to hasten to their Reliefe, and to fight the Turks upon Even Termes, whom at last he worsted, with the loss of near four thousand of the Infidels slain. Rallying likewise, and thereby preserving the Dutch Troups, that were before Routed.

Connt

Count Serini's *Birth and Education.*

COunt *Serini*, who hath promised and performed wonders, was born at *Serini-mark*, *Novem.* 14. 1612. Son to that great *Serini* who promoted the thirty years League; and Grandchild to a greater, who maintained as many years War against him. Elaborated and pure blood fills those heroick Veins, habituated for noble undertakings, and maturated for glory by a constant exercise and practice of Prowess and Valour this 200 years. The busie Astrologer, who seeth nothing remarkable on earth, but he expects something corresponding with it in heaven, observes, That at his birth, *circa horam octavam Pom. Mars* and *Jupiter* were lodged in the same quarter; and thence concludes this Noble

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ble persons warlike disposition and success, that he was born to save an Empire, and enjoy a Kingdom; the first prediction (enough to credit a Stargazer) is made as probable by his Conduct and Resolution, as the other will be rendred ridiculous by his Integrity and Modesty. His father dying (they say) in his minority, left him to a noble Uncles tuition, with his brother Count *Peter*, who bred him to all ingenious and manlike accomplishments, improving and polishing his great Nature by greater Arts, under the care of *Burlini*, for Grammar, Rhetorique, and Moral Philosophy; under *Skookius* for Natural Philosophy and Divinity; under *Van Skynderlen* for Mathematiques, especially the most Practical Part, of Fortifications, Encamping, Navigation, wherein he excels; Endowments that furnish and adorn him, that abate the roughness of his spirit to an amiable complaisance, and limit the activeness of it to useful undertakings. His Retirements did not threaten him more perverse, then his

his first appearance abroad promised him noble and manlike: for as *Gustavus Adolphus* privately stole abroad under other Princes to fit himself for his own Kingdome; so he in *Gustavus* his service against the Empire injured himself to do noble Enterprises for it.

His Disposition.

This *Heroes* Temper is as renowned as his Actions, his Constitution as high as his Performances; his Understanding clear, distinct and solid; his Memory methodical, tenacious, and ready; his Passions stirring, but regulated; quickning, but not disturbing his Soul, raising him to the utmost of Vertue, but not beyond it. His sanguine Complexion is allayed with a due temperament of Northern Melancholy, which makes his wary Conduct as eminent as his great Spirit; the first temper rendring him resolved, but not rash; the second cautious, but not useless: his severe Nature complying rather with the strictness of his Vertues, then the freedome and licenses of his Fortune, would be never tempted to the soft diver-

diversions and enjoyments that youth allied to greatness is born to, from the direct courses of Manhood and Vertue that an heroick Nature advanced by honourable improvements inclines to. His stature raised him to a just height, handsome rather then tall, neither meagre nor corpulent, but every way proportionable. His Countenance is rather grave then grim; at once awing and pleasing those that speak with him. His Eye is quick and discerning; his Hair brown and lovely; his Gesture and Gate majestick, not out of affectation, but Nature. His Body habituated to Labours, and a stranger to the Effeminate Dalliances of a great Fortune, that soften those Noble Souls to Luxury and excess, that are born for severer toyls and exercises. Indeed, this excellent person seems to be made for greatness, though he were not born to it; to deserve a Command, if he had not inherited it: for his Prudence is as great as his Power, and his Contrivances as well laid as they are successively executed; his

His Prudence.

his acute and happy apprehenſion reaching as far as his Authority, and he commanding not more different Nations in the field, then he doth excellent Notions in his cloſet. None ſeeth the dark Intrigues of States more perſpicuouſly; none hath weighed the Intereſt of *Europe* more ſeriouſly; none manageth the different humours of men to an accommodation and temper more happily; invents and diſpoſeth means more advantagiouſly; finds out expedients more happily; aſſoyls emergent difficulties more proſperouſly; looks through the diſtances of Actions and Agents unto events more throughly. He keeps twelve Penſioners in the Turkiſh Court and Camp, and foretold this invaſion a year before the Emperour could believe it. He ſaid at *Vienna* that there would be no Wars in *Italy* this year; he hath propoſed the proportion of forces the reſpective States and Kingdomes can ſpare, and the Empire admit, together with the moſt ſecure way of their admittance, *viz.* The Proteſtant aſſiſtance

ſtance to be diſpoſed among the Papiſts, and the Papiſts among the Proteſtants, to avoid jealouſie, and ſecure the Auſtrian Intereſts. And it was he who had the chief hand in theſe Rix-Conſtitutions following, firſt framed at the Council of War at *Vienna*, and then confirmed at the Diet of *Regenſpurg*, *Viz.*

1. *That the Forces appertaining to the* Ricks-Conſtitutions, *ſhall as well in as out of action ſtand ſubject, and engaged to every reſpective State which levied and raiſed them; being nevertheleſs ſubject to his Imperial Majeſty, according to the Copy of Articles.*

2. *That the* Ricks *Army ſhall be under the Direction of his Imperial Majeſty, to be ordered and appointed by the Generalſhip, and Council of War.*

3. *This* Ricks-Conſtitution *now made againſt the Common Enemy, ſhall continue ſo long, as the States*

States ſhall finde it requiſite, and after that time to revert.

4. To the maintaining of the ſaid Army, every State is to ſee its own forces being levied, and brought into the field, to be provided for in this Expedition, according to the direction agreed upon.

5. Officers ſhall be appointed for proviſion for man and horſe, and for ſetling other requiſite Injunctions and Orders.

6. For preventing contention among the Officers and Commanders about their competency, proviſional care ſhall be taken according to cuſtome of War, and certain particular agreements to be made.

7. The Artillery, and what belongs to it, ſhall be committed to ſuch as are experimentally skilled therein; and his Imperial Majeſties advice to be deſired thereupon.

8. All care and diligence ſhall

be used for the maintaining of a ſtrict and frequent intelligence upon all occaſions of imminent danger; and for the ſpeedier advance of the Publique Work, all matters ſhall be handled by Deputies, except ſuch as are of extraordinary import, and theſe ſhall be referred to the Higher Colledges, by them to be menaged according to Juſtice and Equity.

Laſtly, it is reſolved that his Imperial Majeſty be ſubmiſſly requeſted in the name of the Electoral Princes, and other Princes and States, that the Diſpatches to Forraign Kings, Potentates and Republiques, may with all ſpeed be expedited for aſſiſtance: and to remove all obſtructions to the perfection of the work, it is judged requiſite that every State and Circuit take care forthwith to provide all neceſſaries of Men, Moneys, Ammunition, &c. And to this end that Meetings be appointed

of

of the reſpective Circuits, to haſten the buſineſs all that is poſsible; and that the proportion of the impoſed Triple be timely notified to every State and Circuit; and that they bring in their Horſe and Foot, anſwerable to the Rule of the Old Regiſter, to be in the Field at the end of March, if poſsible, or at furtheſt by the middle of April. And in caſe any ſhall be ready to march ſooner, they are at liberty ſo to do, and ſufficient caution is taken, by the direction of the Ricks-Conſtitution, that Corn, and other neceſſaries ſhall be procured, and carried from Country to Country through the reſpective Territories where they march, without paying of Cuſtome. And his Imperial Majeſty is to be farther requeſted, that the heavy Artillery with the Trayn may be with all ſpeed advanced. And it is alſo ordered how every State ſhall contribute to the maintaining of the Generalſhip, and what

course shall be taken concerning Refractories.

There is not a Nook, Corner, Pass, Bridge, or Avenue of *Hungary*, *Croatia*, *Silesia*, *Austria*, or *Stiria*, *&c.* but he hath observed: wherefore there is not a week passeth over his head, but the brave Count ensnares some Infidels, drawing them who are strangers to the Countries into his toyls and ambushes; cuts off their Convoys, attaques their Rear or Front, and makes them weary of their lives. By this means he takes in the little towns that they neglect, and fortifieth them to very great advantages: he layeth waste their provisions, cuts off their correspondence, way-layeth their Intelligences, and with 20000 men holds 250000 in play for six months together.

He hath done wonders to accommodate the jealousies between his Country and his Master: he admits few or no Germans to his service, to satisfie the Hungarians; he admits no Hungarians without Oath, to secure the Empire. None more obser-

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vant of the Emperors commands, none more careful of his Countries intereſt; no Commander obligeth the people more, none jealouſeth the Emperor leſs then the brave *Serini*; at once a wonder, the peoples darling, and their Princes Favourite; great in their reſpect that are below him, greater in their affection that are above him; none more ſenſible than he of thoſe particulars wherein conſiſts the ſtrength of the Infidels, and the weakneſs of the Chriſtians; as firſt, he hath proved one day at Table with *Montecuculi*, that the Turk could not have pitched upon a more advantagious ſeaſon for the Invaſion of Chriſtendom, then theſe three years, theſe three hundred years; the greateſt Politicians now extant, as he obſerved, being more imployed in balancing the Intereſt of *Europe* upon the ſeveral late great alterations, than in raiſing ſuch banks that might ſtop this general inundation upon the face of the Weſtern world; decrepid *Spain* beſtowing all its cares to ſave it ſelf from *France*, now

rich and potent; *France* amuzing all the European Princes, that he may seize on *Spain*; *England* and *Denmark* having much ado to keep its own peace; the Emperor and all his Dominions being mortally engaged in fears, jealousies, and suspitions; *Poland* and *Muscovy* irreconcileably at enmity, and the Paramount Power of *Rome*, since the last Election in *Frankford*, and there much ingaged by the discontents of *Italy*, the faction of *Portugal*, and the revenge of *France*. And after this discoursed, he advised the accommodation of these States, as the first expedient against the common enemy. He said one day that a total abstinence from Wine, though looked upon vulgarly as a less pertinent peice of Prudence then really it is, is the most material instance of their Policy, now extant; for as he observed, *Order preserves their Discipline among a numberless rabble, when the want of it disordereth our most civil and well-trained Regiments*: Wine enervates our Bodies, and effeminates our Souls, while the

want

want of it ſtrengthneth and knitteth both theirs; beſides that men are tranſported by it beyond their own natures, to thoſe reſearches and undertakings that endanger a good Government, and will overthtow a bad one. Wine diſcovers ſecrets, unſetleth reſolutions, diſordereth Marches, is unſuitable to heats and labors; wherefore it's forbid likewiſe in his Camp.

It eſcaped not his Obſervation one day as he was marching towards *Croatia*, that the Turks having nothing Hereditary, all honor, profit, and advantage being beſtowed on deſert, and determining with life, without the leaſt partiality ſhewed to Greatneſs of birth, or place, or policy conſiderable, not only for reſtraining the Ambition of the unworthy that aſpire to undeſerved honor and truſt, but for encouraging all men to ſome uſeful imployment, wherein they may advance themſelves and the Publike, and be ready to appear one day in the Field, and the other in the Shop; whereupon he hath ever

since encouraged Souldiers of Fortune with his own countenance, and the Plunder of his Victories, maintaining an Impartial parity throughout his Army, in relation to every thing but desert, none appearing higher or lower than the rest, but by the services they perform, and the places they fill up and discharge, guiding his resolved handful with the two reins of Fear and Hope; Fear restraining the careless, and Hope quickning the industrious; two reins, which whosoever hath the Art to handle, may guide the world whither he pleaseth: his Cowards dying with reproach and damnation, while his Valiant followers live and see all Offices and Commands in the Van of their brave Actions, and the joys of heaven attending them in the Rear; so obliging the Covetous, the Ambitious, and the Superstitious, where the meanest may by desert attain the highest happiness which the greatest misseth without it.

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One day a Kinſman of mine *Frederick Van Holden*, diſcourſing before him why Eunuchs are choſen Commanders in chief by the Grand Seignior, he ſaid that that might be thought a defect in that Government, by ſuch as do not warily obſerve that caution and circumſpection are no leſs, if not more neceſſary in a Commander, than a daring and an undaunted reſolution in a Souldier; it being one thing to execute, and another thing to direct; more Armies periſhing by want of Moderation and Prudence in the General, then of Valour in the Souldiers; beſides, as one obſerved ſtanding by, "That their "unconcernment in reference to "Poſterity, which they expect not, is "a ſure pledge of their Faithfulneſs, "they having no hopes beyond their "own life, now famous by great "Commands: whence the Noble "Count admits few married men to "his Camp, that are ſhackled with "relations, and as one ſaith, like "fond Apes, chained to their own "homes and intereſts, but looſe Re-

"formades that fancy each place to be their own habitation, because no place can afford courser meat, harder lodging, or worse usage than they have at home: in a word, he hath brought his Voluntiers to this great resolve, either to live bravely, or to dye honorably.

It was debated once at a Council of War, whether they should give Quarter or no: where *Serini* was for giving Quarter, and inuring the Turks to a Commerce and familiarity with more civil and knowing people, who might infect them with some ingenuity and humanity; besides that they were under such daring apprehensions of fate and death, that they could better dispense with the danger of a slaughter than an Imprisonment. And despair in one case rendred them resolute, while fear of their own hard usage in the other, made them faint, and (as one observes) he that considereth that the Turk is not of so poor an allay, as some Princes, who are undone by a Victory, if it cost too dear, may see his design in a great

great part satisfied by the slaughter and loss of his Souldiers; the too great increase of such Spirits, being all he hath reason to fear.

That great particular the Noble *Serini* insists upon, is, to give the Infidel a Battle, who (as he and others have observed) having suffered the least check, stayeth not on the same ground to receive another, but returneth home, as unwilling to tempt his Fortune further that expedition; concluding wisely (says my Author) that it is very unlikely for a discontended Army to perform what she could not bring about when the Soldiery was in full plight; and that the cause of the overthrow is to be searched into before an attempt for a second Battle, though the Commander appear never so confident of success; it suiting with their interest both in honor and safety, to venture all rather then come out of the Field with so great a reproach. Consideration (saith he) below a Supream power, to whom security ought be more dear then any thing that carri-

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eth the countenance of a greater or leſſer advantage.

The Infidels ſtrength conſiſting in his Cavalry, the vigilant Count cuts off their forrage and Hay in all Quarters; and knowing the fewd between theſe and the Infantry, bred either by Cuſtom, Nature, or Art, for fear of combinations, he increaſeth it (by forcing them to encroach upon each others Quarters) to a tumult very often, particularly upon the Borders of *Croatia*, where they drew up the one againſt the other for the Litter, which the one claimed for their Horſes accommodation, and the other for their own.

It was one day diſcourſed at his Table, that it was to be feared *England* could yeild no ſuccor in this common diſtreſs of Chriſtendom, becauſe of its diſcontents and diviſions. Where, ſaid a Noble perſon, is there more diſcontent then in *Turky*? And yet where more numerous ſupplies and levies? For, ſaid he, thoſe who at home breed Sedition and tumults, being ſent abroad, propagate

Honour

Honor and Dominion: the Pleuriſie of a turbulent State, and the Spirits of Rebellion cannot be better evaporated, then by opening the peoples veins in ſome Foraign parts. He ſaid, one day to one that related the King of *France* his unconcernedneſs in the preſent diſtreſs of *Europe*, that if the Grand Seignior once Dined at *Vienna*, he would Sup at *Paris*; and another time the Pope coming in his way, for whom he hath no great kindneſs, he ſaid, That Chriſtianity had long ere this obtained an univerſal Empire, had not the Pope aſpired to one in Chriſtendom; for his Holineſs ſhall with eaſe make a combination againſt a Chriſtian Prince that he fears at hand, which all *Europe* cannot make againſt the *Mahumetan*, whom he neglects at diſtance.

His Policy in entertaining ſeveral people into his ſervice.

Although he hath not, as *Mithridates* and others had, an exact account of each Souldier that ſerved him; yet he obſerved moſt, taking good notice what Countreys they were of; for he entertains ſeveral people, who compoſed of ſeveral Airs,

ayres, cannot associate with that ease as Armies made up of one Language (which like the *Swisse*, do not seldom cry out *Gelt, Gelt*, when they have the Enemy in view) for which reason he trusts very few with strong Holds, (places he fortifieth onely upon the Frontiers) which may be sold by a Commander, who can make nothing of a Battle. Yet although the *Turk* never makes Religion the cause of his War, for fear of an universal Engagement; the prudent Count unites all his Forces by that obliging name, which awakens the assistance and service of all that professe it: the poorest man, saith one, taking himself so far interested in the vindication of his Faith, that if he hath nothing else to venture, he will think it sacriledge to deny himself and all; laying aside the prejudice and hatred they bear their neighbours, for this general concernment equally comprehending their neighbours and themselves.

Engaging for Religion

It's looked on in that Countrey as the peculiar opinion of that brave person,

perſon, that there ſhould never be any league with that barbarous Enemy, who is as devoid of faithfulneſs, as he is of faith; and never tyeth himſelf up ſo ſtreight by promiſe, or obligation, but that he hath ſtill a muſe to creep out at: and in this (ſaith my friend) he is not a little beholding to the manner of his ſtyle, always fuller of hyperbolical civilities, than real aſſurances; and to his Miniſters of State, whoſe heads muſt compound for his treachery: And to carry on a perpetual War, the *Venetian* ſhould be aſſiſted, who fights the *Turk* upon the greateſt advantages imaginable; and the Jeſuites, with other active Prieſts, ſhould turn the tide of their policy (which hath engaged *Europe* in ſo many Troubles and Controverſies) towards the Infidels, and weaken them with as many Diviſions as we periſh with, eſpecially conſidering (as the ſmart *Satyriſt* ſaith) that the Muſſelmans profeſ-
"ſion is grown up to as high an
"earthly felicity, univerſality, and
"conſent, as the Papacy. Neither
do

In making no league with the Turk, or treaty.

But carrying on a perpetual War, and ſending the Jeſuites among the Turks to divide them.

"do they want as great antiquity for "some of their Tenets, the which "if they once come to be washed o- "ver by the varnish of Learning, the "Mufti may, assisted with his Ma- "sters force, turn his Holiness out "of *Rome*, as that Bishop did the "Emperour. Much might be done, if a Jesuite did but personate the grand Impostor, now risen from his grave, according to his word; for he might possibly work so far upon the multitude, as to make them fall foul among themselves; a breach in Religion being found the readiest way to let in that Ocean of Calamities we see overfloweth the Kingdoms of the Earth: and as much, if the younger brothers who are sure to be made a sacrifice to the elder, were shewed the way to secure themselves in *Europe*, whence they might appear with an Army in *Asia*, at any time, to let loose those discontents that are kept in onely by force and power, watching all opportunities to break out to tumults and rebellion, to which may be added an offensive War; it having been

The policy of entertaining the grand Seigniors younger brothers.

The policy of an offensive War.

been the great defect of *Christendome* hitherto, to ſtand upon the defenſive: whereas the great Turk ſeldom troubles himſelf with Embaſſies, treaties, but appears always the firſt in the Field, enjoying this advantage, that he makes other Countries the ſtage of War; and meeting with all humours, divides thoſe at home with certain hopes or fears attending the great alteration he brings along with him, who would be united abroad in their engagements againſt him: Beſides that the Chriſtian Princes ſpend more in watching one another in time of peace, than would carry on a War againſt this Infidel.

Stopping Printing & Controverſies.

The confederates in *Hungary* have by common advice, wherein our Count was not the leaſt concerned, put a ſtop upon Printing and nice controverſies; this brave Souldier having as little kindneſſe for curious Co' web-ſpinners, as the Heroick *Guſtavus* had for ſubtile Metaphyſitians; obſerving, that the *Barbarian* finding Printing and over-fine learning the chief fomenters of Diviſions in

in *Christendom*, hath hitherto excluded them his Territories; and whileſt we looſe our choiſeſt years in uſeleſſe diſquiſitions, theſe rude people appear more adapted to State-employments, and ſooner furniſhed with clear and ſolid reaſon drawn from prudent and leſſe-erring experience, and were never yet out-reached by the moſt politick and knowing Princes or States of *Chriſtendom*; the great Sultan ſuffering none to attain any perfection but what he hath uſe for. Idle valour being the Tool (ſaith my friend) as Learning and Knowledge are the operations of all civil Diſſentions.

His Field-prudence.

To ſay no more of State-prudence, our great Commanders Field-diſcretion is admirable: Not a man of his Souldiers knoweth where they go upon a Deſign or Surprize, until they are upon the very place and enterprize: he hovers like old *Fabius* upon hills, mountains, and narrow places, leſt in place he might be ſwallowed up by the number, or tyred withthe Importunities of the Turk, with

His ſurpri-zes.

with whom he skirmiſhes, but dares not fight; trepans ſometimes into corners, but never engageth in open field. He marcheth alwayes with his men not above ſix deep, that they may all be ſerviceable, and come to play in their Turns; inuring them likewiſe to long & hard Expeditions, whereby he outgoeth and ſurprizeth the ſlow and great Body of the Infidels; yet always refreſhing and quickning them with abundant proviſion, and a great example. He imboldneth & preſerveth his ableſt men, by providing for them a compleat Armour which he weareth himſelf, and ſo makes that which otherwiſe would be a burthen, an honour to his pattern: To this he annexeth another excellent piece of Policy, that he never chargeth the Enemy until they come within Piſtol-ſhot, when he gives order for the effectual diſcharge of that ſhot at hand, which would have been loſt at diſtance, directing his Souldiers always to aim at the leggs.

His diſcipline.

His marches.

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His encamping. He hath moreover, as the great *Gustavus* before him, restored the neglected way of encamping; whereby he is so secure, that being well intrenched, in spight of his vast Enemies, he will fight for no mans pleasure but his own: No seeming slight disorder of the Enemies shall deceive him, neither shall any violence force him from his hold and resolution, to take all, and to give no advantage: Neither is he lesse careful to dislodge the Enemies, whose round and Half-Moon way the provident General often incommodates, by forcing them to narrow and close retirements, or charging in several places, and amusing them with distracted fears, and confused allarms, whereby the outside of their circle falls foul upon the inside, and their first guards retreat back upon the second, who can neither assist them, nor save themselves.

His way of scaling and assaulting. Their Scaladoes are as observable as their Entrenchment, wherein it's a question whether he be more prudent in designing, or his Souldiers prompt in executing; who climb as if they had

had Ayry bodies, and ſtrike as if they had Iron hands. At his approach before a Town, as that of *Sigeth*, &c. he hangs out a white Flag the firſt day, to intimate fair terms upon preſent ſurrendry: he hangs out a green Flag the ſecond, and a black the third, ſignifying that they lie at his mercy: and then under a Running blind he draweth before the place, giving orders immediately for batteries, aſſaults, and ſtorming, deeming dilatory wars of a uſe not ſuitable to his little ſtrength, and leſſe ſuccour, being not without ſome correſpondence in every place he ſets before; to which I add an excellent invention he hath found to ſecure his Artillery before any place, by running ramparts of wall ſet alwayes before them: He never ſate before any place above a week, and never miſſed any he ſate before.

His ſummons.

His correſpondence.

He hath been much diſtreſſed by the Emperours neglect, or the Empires neceſſities, to the danger of Mutinies among his Souldiers, and revolts: but as ſoon as the men of Fortune

His way of compoſing mutinies.

Fortune complained, he had a rich deſign upon a Town or Convoy in hand, that would make all whole, and ſatisfie all expectations.

How he prevents Spies.

Having obſerved many Spies got into his Camp, as they who diſcovered his adventure abroad with the 16 Cavaliers, he took this courſe to diſcover them: He built a houſe upon wheels without the Camp, for all ſtrangers that arrived, who are there lodged, and treated, if they have any buſineſſe to communicate to him, whereby he prevents their ſneaking into his Camp, and diſcovering what is done there: Every evening the Watch-word is given, and every man repairs to his Quarters; and if any is found out of his Rank, or gadding out of his Quarters, he dieth without mercy: ſo that there is no ſafety or ſhelter for Spies or Intelligencers about him: And if any ſtrange perſons offer their ſervice, he diſpoſeth of them ſo, that they may neither betray his deſigns, nor hold intelligence with his Enemies; although he hath thoſe Penſioners in the *Turkiſh* Court that

that give him copies of all their designs, orders, decrees, together with an ingenuous Counterfeit, that can write his Secretaries hand as exactly as himself. *His counterfeiting the Viziers seal.*

Our wary General obſerving the moſt raſh Commanders of the *Turks*, always attempts them; and one time taking notice of a diſtance between his Enemies full of briars and thorns; he placed his brother *Peter* there in ambuſh with a choice Brigade, and then commanded his *Croatian* Horſe to charge a young Baſhaw; who draws out all his Souldiers in battel-array, and marches through the Thickets ſecurely, untill Count *Nicholas* charging him in the Van, his Brother fell upon his Rear and Flank out of the Ambuſh. *His ambuſh.*

One day the noble General was preſſed for money by his Souldiers; when pretending he had loſt a rich Plate, he ſearched all their Tents, and brought out all their money, which was thrice more than they demanded, ſaying, what they had was enough to live upon, and more than *His way of paying his Souldiers.*

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they had was too much to loose: And when it was given out that *Abafti* would spare his Land; to enjealous him and his, the provident Heroe resigned his whole estate into the Emperours hands, to stand or fall with his Interest. As careful was he not to take, as not to give offence: For there being one day a list of Traytors presented to him by a Renegado, he seeing through the Plot to divide him and his chief Officers, burned the list, neither reading it himself, nor suffering others to do so; and removed the Informer out of the way, lest by his fraudulent discoveries he might give new occasion of sedition.

His dissembling of treason.

Count *Peter Serini*, whom we may joyn to his Brother, being complained to, as he was in the Council of War, of a Souldier that had taken away 500 Rixdollars from a Countryman; Count *Nicholas* asked him for his Evidence: he said he would take his oath of it, but he had no witnesses of it; the Count bids him retire, and sends for the company wherein that Souldier was, and bids them lay

lay down their Arms, and withdraw, for he had a design to put them upon, which they did cheerfully; whereupon informing himself where his Souldiers Quarters was, he sent his Musket to his Landlady, and upon that token required her to send him the money, which the woman did; the General chargeth the Souldier with the money, who denyeth it, until the Emperour produceth the bag; whereat the appaled wretch fell at his feet, and begged, and had mercy. *His discovery of theft.*

Being brought by the mistake of his Guides into a place of great disadvantage, wherein he was in danger to be beset by *Abafti* on the one hand, and the Bassa of *Buda* on the other, which caused great fear and astonishment among his Souldiers; he stood upon his guard untill night, and then setting light matches in the hedges, he ranged his men in Battalia, and caused them to march fair and softly (while the young Bashaw drew towards the hedges, which he thought were drawn up in Battle-array) bringing them off without the losse of one man. *His stratagem.*

Having defeated a party of Turks, he clad 200 of his men one day in Turkish habits, and gave them order to seize *Neutra*, where they got through all the Guards till they came to the Castle, returning with spoyl and Prisoners. To conclude, he hath contrived many suspitious Letters to withdraw *Abasti* from the Visier, and the Visier from him: He hath drawn the Infidels by misunderstanding from one part of the Country to another: He hath pretended to treat with them till he finishes his designes; he hath fortified himself before their eyes.

His discreet modesty.

Being advanced in power and command, it may be expected by some, that he should no longer retain the modesty which the shades of his privacy had accustomed him to, but now appear the great *Atlas* of the Empire, and the *Champion of Christendome*: But though all things are changed without him, yet is he not changed within; for he avoids all grandeur to remove the Emperours jealousies, which may be provoked

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by his forwardneſs, to his own and the publique ruine, to enjoy the ſafety of privacy, and to witneſſe his prudent modeſty, which enclined to learn the methods of Commanding by the practice of obedience; for being of a well-compoſed temper, he affects not to embroyl the Camp, and thence the Empire in Factions, the products of impotent minds, which he knoweth would overthrow himſelf and the whole State; he chooſeth to expect a ſure, though delayd greatneſſe, rather than by a compendious way of Rivalry to attain a precocious power that groweth up with envy training about it, and ends in ruine.

His way of obliging the Countrey.

Finding the Countrey abuſed by Malecontents, with incredible diligence he moves from place to place, and by excellent courage and conduct appears not only worthy of their reſpect and love, but of their lives and fortunes; in all places exciting the fearful by his example, encouraging the faithful with his Countenance, openly owning the good ſervice of the people, and diſſembling their fai-

lures. He ſo far prevails upon all that are not wholly debauched to Infidelity, that he hath got an Army that may protect his friend, though it cannot meet the enemy, which is every day encreaſed by ſuch knowing perſons as refuſe to be polluted any longer with the cheats & deluſions of thoſe men that deſign the moſt horrid ſlavery, under the pretence of the largeſt freedom: many Noblemen impoveriſh themſelves to ſupply him; & others more private, break through innumerable dangers to fight under his Colours: Many great Ladies part with the ornaments of their Sex to relieve him, and with their Huſbands to ſerve him: ſo general is the influence of his great name, his powerful eloquence, his indefatigable induſtry, and his moſt obliging Converſe.

His courage and reſolution.

But his prudence is no abatement of his courage and reſolution; which is as much above dangers, as his wiſdom is above ſnares; as he never provokes dangers, ſo he never fears them: and though he cannot come off

off with conqueſt, yet he retreats with honour: When fortune fails him in ſucceſſe, his own ſoul never fails him in renown and glory; for to attempt a victory againſt an incenſed Enemy that had more companies than he had men, that threatned *Chriſtendome*, when all men were "amazed, "is an argument of ſuch courage as "would have made that Senate of "gallant perſons, who were the moſt "competent Judges of valour, and "never cenſured vertue by the ſuc-"ceſſe, but thanked their imprudent "Conſul for not deſpairing of the Common-wealth, when he gathered up thoſe broken legions which his raſhneſſe had obtruded to an overthrow, to have ordered a triumph for *Serini*'s retreats, had his perſon been one of the ornaments of that age, or could thoſe generations have reckoned him for their example. His Chriſtianity inclines him always to Peace, his fortitude may force his Adverſaries to it; he may be betrayed, he can never be overcome. The Empires fate may yield to the Infi-

del, his fears never; he wants not resolution when he wants power, his great mind being his constitution: that a General should adventure abroad with sixteen men, in a place thronged with his enemies, was noble; but that he should defeat three hundred enemies, is admirable; being to cut off the Infidels passage over the *Danow*, his men shrunk at the attempt, till the renowned Chieftain with a Pike in his hand, taught the souldiers that he could equally endure labors and despise dangers, and by a communication of toiles encouraged them to resolutions beyond themselves: for he was the first man that came on in that design, and the last that drew off.

His patience. His Spirit was above dangers, and his patience equal with them; he durst do great things, but not greater than he could suffer; the fate of Christendom affords him difficulties to exercise his patience, and the God of Christendom gives him patience to weather out those difficulties in the middest of the distractions and busi-

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neſs of the Camp; he enjoyeth a calm Serenity, and a ſolid mind full of its own greatneſs; this vertue not uſual with great perſonages, who are above the hardſhips of it, makes him forget, what his own condition alloweth him to enjoy, while he is wholly intent upon what the preſent exigences oblige him to endure: no Trials of vertue greater than his, and none better born; he may loſe his life, but not his patience: he ſtands whole days by his Workmen in fortifying either Caſtles or Paſſes; he expects a whole night his ſeveral Intelligencers and Spies; he ſleeps not above four hours in the night, diſpoſing moſt of his time to Counſels, Debates, Expreſſes; & replies ſo unweariedly, that it looks like an Improbability now, and will be a very impoſſibility hereafter---he can have the patience to follow a Country-Fellow afoot five or ſix miles to obſerve a Paſſage, and to return home without it: he hath as much Paſſion as may quicken, but not tranſport his Soul: he acts nothing when provoked, cooling his

His diligence in viewing his works.

greateſt paſſion in a private entertainment, apart from all affairs: he never doth that by a ſubſtitute, which he can do himſelf, having obſerved that never was Empire gained but by a mans ſelf, and never loſt but by another; he can ſtill gain skill by a tedious experience, and look on a daring and proud enemy, and yet not ſtir out of his own reſolution, untill he hath tried the ſtrength, and skirmiſhed with a Forlorn of his enemies: he and his Croates, as *Guſtavus* and his *Swedes*, fight beſt when they ſee their own Breath: His Harveſt of Victory, is in a ſharp Snow and Froſt, and his followers have moſt life in the dead of Winter; he would do nothing irrevocable in haſte, neither expreſs what he cannot recall, nor attempt what he cannot amend (he ſaith) he will never do in an inſtant, what an age cannot recompence---- His Fears were little, his hopes were leſs; he diſpoſed of means, and truſted the end to Providence; and proportioned his deſign, not to his expectation, but his enjoyments; and when

when his hope breaks, his patience holds.

His mercy and tenderneſs were as eminent as his patience: that Valour which is in others Leavened to vigor, was in him ſoftened with Clemency; none ever periſhed that he could ſave, he is ſparing even of Infidels blood, and prodigal of none; he gives life to the Barbarians ſooner than they deſire it; while he engageth them as *Enemies*, he forgets not they are men: He was never ſo much concerned, as when the poor people who ſubmitted to the *Turk*, for fear they ſhould be proceeded againſt as Traytors; he admoniſheth often, corrects ſeldom, but never revengeth; none being loſt, that he hath either skill or power to ſave, but always with an eye to the common intereſt, never allowing private Indulgence to increaſe the Publike miſery: if men are doubtful, he ſatisfieth them; if they waver, he confirmeth them; if they are falſe, he winketh at them, and attempts all the methods of obliging, before he commenceth that of de-

His mercy and tenderneſs

to thoſe that fall off for fear.

ſtroying: Fire and Sword are his laſt Arguments. The firſt whereof, like *Veſpaſian*, the delight of mankind, he would quench with his tears, the ſecond peirceth his own breaſt deeper than the bowels of any: His mercy is like that of the moſt High, incircled with power, not the weakneſs of a low ſpirit, but the Debonaire of an Heroick one. He never invironeth the enemy to a neceſſity of fighting, if he can give them way to eſcape; a Golden Bridge was judged not too chargeable to be beſtowed upon a flying enemy: when men are obſtinate, none more ſevere; when yeilding, none more compaſſionate: whence thouſands ſurrender themſelves to his mercy, when ten fall not by his Proweſs; and he hath well weighed thoſe Maximes, That they who are forced beyond their intention, fight beyond expectation, whereas he that opens an enemy the way of eſcape, ſhuts that of his courage.

His mercy.

Nei-

Neither was he more merciful then he was obliging; his command was not more awful then his converse indearing: as the Prince of *Aurange* never moved his Hat, but the King of *Spain* lost a Subject; so *Serini* never Nods, but the Infidel loseth a confident: his conduct wins Fortresses for his Imperial Majesty, and his courage gains hearts; although it be the fate of Heroes never to be understood, and of great men of a middle merit onely to be feared, this man hath the honor to be equally loved and admired, and though he be a man of that solid Virtue, of that real Worth, that he neglects an over-officious compliance with the less beneficial humors of the rude multitude, yet as there is not a Nobleman in *Hungary* but would serve him, so there is not a Peasant but would die with him: When he was missing but the other day, upon a private enterprize, What general amazement was upon the face of *Hungary* and *Croatia*! what moans! what suspicions! what fears! what de-

His obliging converts

deſpondencies! as if the Genius of the Empire was withdrawn: what prayers, what wiſhes, what Imprecations on Fates and Stars! But when returned with Victory and Honor attending him, How all met him as the ſupport of Chriſtendom! What Bone-fires lengthen out the day! What acclamations diſturb the reſt of night, to the terror of the amazed Infidel, and the ſpreading joy of the drooping Empire! So much hath he obliged his followers, that every man have taken an Oath to live and dye with him.

His way of reducing the diſcontented.

1. So prevalent is his fair and condeſcending language to them, being informed that a Noble and Valiant Perſon in his ſervice upon ſome diſcontent, practiſed with his complices to betray him, he gave him no ill words, but called him to him one day in his Pavilion, and ſaid (as *Fabius* before him to the diſcontented *Morſian*) Sir, I muſt confeſs there is not that notice taken of you that your ſervice doth deſerve; and hitherto I blame my Officers, who beſtow my Favours

Favours by adventure not desert: But hereafter it shall be your own fault if you do not declare your mind to me, and let me freely understand your occasion and requests; so shaming rather then provoking the male-content humors, he keeps together twenty thousand men in spight of the rich baites and temptations of the Turkish Empire, and the necessities of the *German.*

2. So powerful is his condescention to share with the common Soldiers in their wants and in their dangers, in their distresses, and in their toiles, in the worst as well as in the best fortune, who would not rather perish with this General, than triumph with others! whose bed is as hard, Diet as course, Duties as frequent, industry as indefatigable, sleep as short, as the meanest Footman; the brave man so consecrating hardships, endearing necessities, hallowing miseries, and making men in love with distresses.

3. So advantageous to his own and the publike service, is his strict ob-

ser-

ſervation of each mans deſert and ſervice: the Maſters eye makes a fat Horſe, & the General's a good ſoldier: it was thought a competent reward for the Gameſters paines at *Olympus*: that the Conqueror ſhould have the honor to fight before the Kings face; and it is judged now a competent encouragement for hard ſervices, that the deſerving ſouldier ventures before *Serini's* countenance, who never diſinherits merit, knowing that neglect deſtroyeth more than the Sword; and where there is one killed by the one, there are hundreds dead by the other. In a word, never was any General more loving to his ſouldiers, never any more beloved by them.

His humility.

And indeed he hath all the obliging qualities in the world: for there is not a man more renowned in others eſteem, none more humble in his own; he hath the method of raiſing a Glory out of humility: ſo familiarly would he converſe, that he would command men not to ſpeak to his Excellency, but to himſelf, ſo encouraging

ging them to a freedom of diſcourſe and truth, which great men are ſeldom happy in; he could have patience to hear the meaneſt in any thing wherein he by intelligence might ſerve his Intereſt and deſign, conniving at the great heap of impertinencies, wherein one concerning truth told by a Peaſant lieth. He heard all mens opinions he could conſult with, though he followed his own; willing to hearken to, and reſolved to purſue what is moſt rational: A Countriman of *Stiria* is his Guide and Companion, with whom he can beſtow a vacant hour with as much ſatisfaction as with any Count in the Empire; proteſting that he is the honeſteſt man he ever met with in the world. Thoſe he finds below, he makes equal to himſelf by converſe and familiarity, not diſdaining to teach his meaneſt followers thoſe things he finds them defective in, honoring and not fearing worth in thoſe that belong to him; he joyns the familiarity of a friend to the port and Parada of a General; ſhewing him-

himself civil, but not cheap; condescending, but not prostituted: for it's an observation there, that it adds much to the Grand Seigniors power, that he never appears abroad but in splendor and majesty, that improves the former engaged opinion of the vulgar concerning, to something more then humane; "Whereas our "less Majestick Princes become so "cheap in *Germany*, by their daily "figging up and down the streets af- "ter their pleasures unattended, "whilst this graver Monarch enjoy- "eth them all under his own Roof, "where none are suffered but those "that are dumb from their births, or "are rendered so through fear or use; "no action or word breathed out of "the Seraglio to the Emperors dis- "advantage, but grows mortal to "the divulger; not possible to be ob- "served among Christians, whose "meats like Puppet-Plays are made "the object of all eyes, and their "highest discourses (apt them to "break out) the scorn of strangers "that blow them over the four cor- "ners

The Policy of a competent grandeur and State.

"ners of the earth with no ſmall ad-
"dition, whilſt their own ſubjects
"calculate a crooked nature from
"the deformities of their bodies, evil
"geſtures, or a too luxurious taking
"in of their meat or Wine; it not
"being eaſie to ſhew a man at a grea-
"ter diſadvantage, then whilſt he is
"taking his repaſt, the moſt certain
"ſymbol of mortality. He is meek therefore, but reſerved; familiar, but grave; debonaire, yet ſolemn: beſides he ſubmits to *Montecuculi*, gives place to *Hohenlo*, layeth his Crown and Victories at his Maſters feet, as more careful to deſerve then to enjoy glory; none ever more magnificent, none more modeſt; none ſhall out-go him in ſervice, all may in honor: his Proweſs may ſhake the *Ottoman* Empire, his ambition ſhall never endanger the *German*. Thus as his ſtrength terrifieth all places he marcheth through from revolts, ſo his affability wooeth them to obedience, providing that when nothing but terror poſſeſſeth his Camp, yet there ſhould be ſeen nothing but

Love

His civility in his progress thorowout the Countrey.

Love in his words, and Charity in his actions: for where he seeth the poor, he scattereth his money; where the guilty, his indulgence; where the deserving, his incouragement; where the weak and helpless, his defence and protection; going about as the Sun, carrying in his looks and actions no less Serenity then splendor in all about him, answering acclamations with blessings, suffering no distasteful act to be performed by Souldiers, who must first be masters of their peoples hearts, before they are possessed of their enemies Camp: his souldiers shall not fight with friends and foes too, for he hands all grievances to the people by the mediation of others who have less occasion to make use of them; and by such amiable gestures, with the high price he seems in publike to set upon the Nations content, so great a love is kindled in the hearts of the people, that all the evils that fall upon them are removed from the principal cause, and attributed to such as are onely instrumental in their promotion; the

just

juſt General always giving a favourable hearing to ſuch as complain of grievances (whereby he ſatisfieth the people, and engageth their perſons and Eſtates) and removes the oppreſſors to ſome diſtant employments, where being further from the Camp and the enemy, ſeverity may be more neceſſary, at leaſt not ſo dangerous as within hearing of the Infidel that promiſeth fairer uſage; and by this even and conſtant procedure, an uninterrupted ſucceſs hath been entailed to his command. Thus by claiming nothing, the brave Count enjoyeth all; and by protecting no injuſtice, he ſecures himſelf and the cauſe he hath undertaken.

His Juſtice.

For his Juſtice is not the leaſt Virtue that poſſeſſeth his great ſoul; ſuch a habit, that he will ſuffer the greateſt miſery before he will do the leaſt wrong; and when he is perſwaded to take the liberty of the Field, and not tie himſelf to the ſtrictneſs of a Court, Let me, ſaith he, ſtand or fall, to mine own Conſcience: the Laws are the meaſures of his War and Peace;

the

the Juſtice of his Army is as exact as that of his own breaſt; the people fear his ſouldiers, and they the Law; he alloweth his followers equity, but not indulgence; freedom, but not licentiouſneſs; ſecurity againſt an enemy, but not againſt right: an Egge ſtollen is as fatall to his Myrmidons as a Turk, a Chicken kills as ſure as a *Mahumetan*; he can contentedly ſacrifice a man for the leaſt injury to gain a Country, which fills his Army as faſt as his ſevere Diſcipline exhauſts it; no follies follow him, no periſhing families curſe him, no raviſhed Virgins meditate revenge on him, no children ſtarved for the bread he took out of their mouth; as buſie as he is, he ſets five hours in the week to redreſs grievances, at once to indear his Diſciplined Army to the people, and make odious the rude Rabble of the *Turke*, whoſe Barbarouſneſs is as intollerable as their cauſe unjuſt, who provoke the people to oppoſe them, if not to ſave Empire, yet to ſecure themſelves: his puniſhments are more ſevere than com-

His ſevere Diſcipline.

common, and more private than ſevere: it is his uſual ſaying, Adviſe me not onely what is ſafe, but what is Juſt; not onely what is expedient, but what is lawful.

His faithfulneſs.

He is as Faithful as he is Juſt: Leave me, ſaith he to them who perſwade him to ſecure himſelf, to my Honor and Juſtice, though I fall by them: he is as true to his Superiors as he would have his inferiors to him; he will never leave his Maſter untill he leaves himſelf. A Meſſenger once came to him from the Grand Viſier with an overture of an accommodation, and the Archdukedom of *Auſtria* to boot; he hangs up the Meſſenger, ſaying, If he had come to threaten me as an enemy he had been ſafe, but coming to ſollicite me to be a Traytor, he hath his own reward.

His replies to thoſe that would debauch him.

To *Abaſti's* Meſſage about the Grand Seigniors eſteem for him, the honeſt man replied, That he had rather be a Page under the Chriſtian Emperor, then a Prince under the Barbarous Uſurper; and that if it pleaſed God the Grand Seignior, who

was

was now so prodigal of others, should within a twelve moneth begg his own Dominion; although the Emperor doth not supply him as he may expect, although *Hungary* deserts him, although *Abafti* jugleth with him, although the Papists envy him, although the jealousies in his Army distract him, although others are set above him, although the *Germans* are baffled, and *France* threatneth, the Turk is generally submitted to, and the people as generally indifferent; although he always wants Money, and sometimes Provision, and the Infidel bestoweth Crowns upon his Favorites; yet the faithful Count is resolved to weather out all the difficulties in pursuance of bare duty and Allegiance, and to make *Germany* either his Triumph or his Grave; being the first that undertook the hard service of decaying *Germany*, he will be the last that leaves it; if he cannot live a Count of the Empire, he will dye a Martyr of it.

Nei-

Neither is he leſs careful of others fealty and ſerviceableneſs than his own, employing none but ſuch as honor his judgement, and acquit themſelves to the world, as men of publike and great ſpirits, who with himſelf had an uniform and conſtant care of the common intereſt; he beſtoweth not places on relations or parties, but merit, knowing no kinſman but what is allied to him in Vertue as well as Birth, owning no purchaſe of truſt, but that by great dangers and noble ſervices; he beſtows his Titles of honor, where God had beſtowed the Vertues; enduring not that Command and Authority ſhould be tainted in the baſe and unworthy: he loved to ſee a man by a great ſpirit filling a great place; his choice pitched there where the perſonage was ſtrong and comely, the ſpeech Maſculine (for he ſaid, No man did Wonders that could not ſpeak well) the converſe unblemiſhed, advice bold, performance quick, courſe ſteady, undertakings noble, patience obſervable, and experience conſiderable; ſuch

His care whom he employeth.

such as being fixed in their duty to the Emperor, and settled in their sentiments of Religion, may restore Christendom, and enlarge it as wide as the world.

His temperance.

His temperance and sobriety is a great ornament to himself, and an happy example to his followers; his Diet is as hard as his employment, his meals for health, not excess; his constitution bears a larger diet then his Virtue, and his hard service larger then his constitution, yet he eats but one meal a day, and that as course and plain as can be: for he prevents his souldiers Surfets, and inures them to be contented with the least Provision, and not to exceed with the greatest. He is more sparing of his drink then meat, drinking very moderately at meals, and seldom between; and more temperate in his pleasures then either: as severely doth he forbid himself all looseness, as he punisheth it in others: a woman is not seen in his Camp, nor dallied with in his Chambers; his discourses are grave, chaste, and masculine, and his very

His strictness.

very Idleneſs uſeful; not an hour of his was without its benefit, or deſerved not its commendation: His expences were moderate, ſuited more to the occaſions and neceſſities of his preſent condition, than the magnificence and grandeur of his former ſtate. Theſe are trivival particulars, but that there can be nothing ordinary that hath relation to this extraordinary perſon: the very ſhavings of Gold are precious, and the moſt minute paſſages are conſiderable that concern this *Great Man.*

The laſt and moſt conſiderable obſervable in him, and that which much imports the State of Chriſtendom, is his Religion, which he uſeth not as an Artifice of power, but as the Ornament and comfort of his own Soul; not affecting a gaudy and magnifick Piety, or a pompous ſhew of Devotion, but exerciſing a real and ſolid Vertue as eminent as his Fortune: Religion is his not onely by Education but by choice; the iſſue of his own Reaſon, rather then the cuſtome of his Fathers; he endeavors that they *His Religion.*

where he marcheth ſhould underſtand Religion before they fight for it, finding that a multitude that own no vaſter underſtandings than might render them pliable to labor and diſcipline, are the readieſt to yeild all awful obedience to ſuch Worſhip and Religious obſervances, as the Infidel is pleaſed to impreſs upon their yet unſuborned imaginations, not ſo eaſily obtained (ſaith my Author) from knowing people, who have any skill to determine the truth or falſehood of that which the *Mahumetan* Fire and Sword enjoyns for an unqueſtionable Creed, eſpecially conſidering that the *Turks* offer a law confirmed by Angels, Extaſies and Miracles, ſo ſuitable to the higheſt taſte of humane ſenſuality, and obvious to a carnal apprehenſion.

The advantages the Turke takes againſt us in point of Religion, obſerved.

He deplores much the uſe of Images in the Chriſtian Churches, not onely as a great ſtumbling-block to the Jews and Turks, but upon a ſerious conſideration, that if a people once attain but an univerſal Prudence, the deceit and weakneſs of ſuch

ſuch a carnal adoration muſt needs grow loathſome and lye obvious to their obſervation and contempt, "That ſhall (upon the opportunity of- "fered by this invaſion) make it their "full imployment to find fault, and "foment a change, by diſcourſing to "the people the abſurdities in their "worſhip, which is better pre- "vented in one directed (as the "Turkes is) to the onely inviſible "and omnipotent Creator, whoſe "Nature and power is ſo far remote "from the weak apprehenſion of men, "as the ſharpeſt reaſon is not able to "batter a faith built ſolely upon it. Moreover, the *Turk* doth ſo pleaſe the Chriſtian with his honor to Chriſt, as he doth the Jew by his reſpect to *Moſes*; that his complying errors in the mean time go down glib through the wide ſwallow of that ignorance that part of the world doth now gape withall.

He promotes the obſervation of the Lords day as ſtrictly as he obſerves the *Turkes*, injoyning that of their Friday for the eaſe of poor peo-

ple and ſervants, whom he hath his eye upon as the ſupporters of the Empire, for the honor of Chriſtian Religion, for the advancement of love and confidence, by converſe with neighbors; for thoſe weekly meetings do much civilize a Nation, ſatisfying no leſs the mindes of the zealous, then they moderate the factious and diſobedient, by the great allay received from the ſolemn devotions, the humble proſtrations and Ceremonies, that ſuch are terrified into an obedience to the Law, out of a future fear, that could not elſe be reſtrained by a preſent ſecular danger, or after-hope; imagining a number of Poſſibilities to hide that from men, which nothing can cover from the ſight of God.

And therefore he hath a peculiar reſpect for a ſober and prudent Clergy (looking upon a contempt of them as the preface to the ruine of Religion) whoſe Auſterity and Reverence in external Worſhip, makes way for Religion to enter through the eye to the heart; wiſhing they were more

at

at leisure for the temporal concerns of Christendom, to intend those more spiritual in that Country, the same Councils are observed necessary for Princes in relation to Religion, and the guiders of it, as *Phaeton* had in the conduct of the Suns Horse; the Church being of that nature, that if it soar too high, it choaks Vertue and Piety in the superfluous Ceremonies, which like too much Paint in *Rome*, adulterate the face of Truth; but if she be kept too low, then it wants Decency and Orders, allays without which we can have no Uniformity in a Religious Commerce. Since the mysteries of our Salvation cannot be presented to us, but in Earthen Vessels, from whence if they did not retain some Tincture, we could not so naturally own them in reference to us: *Nay* (saith my friend) *an indiscreet zeal doth so far participate of the qualities of the Air overheated, that it hatcheth the plague of Rebellion, where ever it is found, pretending their Prince negligent in Religion, or too Exorbitant in his affecti-*

Some Policies that concerne Religion in reference to the Turk.

on to court Minions, or an infringer of Law, or obstructer of Justice; weapons of Sedition easily forged, if not found to lye ready before the Gates of the best of Kings, which subtile men snatch up, and put into the hands of such as they have formerly intoxicated with a desire of Reformation, who seldom give over till they meet their own ruine or the States.

It is not the least remarakble particular, in reference to Religion, that it were to be wished, that, As the Turkish Alcoran is expounded or read by none but Priests, so the Christian Bible were read and explained with more Caution, Care, and Reverence; and that Prayers to God were more frequent amongst us as amongst them, then Sermons or exhortations to the people, because by the first they are humbled through the constant repetitions of their sins and wants, and by the other puffed up with ostentation of their good parts; and men may take occasions, as the Orators and Demagogues of old, to hint out of the Pulpit in Gods name, such

seeds

ſeeds of Sedition and Rebellion, as may inflame Kingdoms; or if the Chriſtian Miniſters will take pains and Preach, it were to be wiſhed that the whole ſcope of their Sermons, as that of the Turkiſh diſcourſes, were Practical Piety, conſiſting of the honor due to God, obedience to Princes, Juſtice, mutual Love, reſolution and Patience; together with whatſoever things are good, whatſoever things are honeſt, whatſoever things are pure, whatſoever things are of good report, eſpecially patience under all diſpenſations of Providence, whereby men might be fixed againſt all temptations to Sedition, and kept in a cheerful compliance with the ſevereſt Government; referring all things below to Providence, as the Turks do to Fate; and looking on nothing worth ſtriving for or againſt, but the happineſs and miſery of the other world. He hath enjoyned as great an awfulneſs of the name of God, as that of the *Mahumetans*, which is ſo great, that they dare not employ the Paper they find

it in to any baſe office, but leave it in a hole to the further diſpoſure of the owners providence: and therefore poſſibly not ſo likely as Chriſtians (who obſerve no ſuch decency) to call it to witneſſe an untruth; much to the advantage of Governours there, as it might be here, did Law or Cuſtom skrew the peoples minds up to as high an eſteem of it.

It's uſually diſcourſed in thoſe parts, that all the evils that ever happened to *Germany*, flowed from a defect in their Eccleſiaſtical policy, in that the Miniſters do not preſſe Religion with that ſtrictneſſe it's capable of upon the people, ſo that it may lay hold upon their Conſciences, and bear them up by ſerious apprehenſions of the other world, againſt all the contingencies and emergencies of this; although they might remit thoſe auſterities and ſeverities to the bodies of men (the fond inventions of the melancholy, and the reſerved part of the world) now the Turk is at hand with all the complacencies

cencies and * delights, with the greatest freedom humane nature is capable of, where men have an uninterrupted licenſe to attain the fartheſt extent of their deſires, ſo as they apprehend no felicity beyond the liberty to enjoy this.

We might learn from the Turk to be more conſtant to the principles of our Religion than we are, and give leſſe way to a refining by the agitation of experiences drawn from a confluence of different events; it being an obſervation with him, that the leaſt allowance in things of that nature, opens a gap to infinite pretentions that can never be ſatisfied until government be overthrown.

The Turkiſh Emperour is thought ſo much happier than the Germane, becauſe the *Mufti* his circumciſed Pope, and *Mecca* his Infidel of *Rome* are both in his power: The *Mufti*, though honoured with *Mahomets* kindreds colour which is green, and reverenced by the grand Signior very much, and more by the People, becauſe of his retiredneſſe and ſecrecy; yet

* *And it is not convenient to force nature too much in ſmal things, leſt it break out in greater; for the Turks being allowed leſſer vanities, are not at leaſure for greater.*

yet is concluded by reason of State, and must comply with the government otherwise; though he is not publickly punished, he may be privately translated to another world, and his faults "and he buried in a "grave; for it hath been long obser- "vable in this Empire, that neither "friends, money, sanctity, love of "people, former deserts, or any "present need of the peoples accu- "rate parts, were ever found An- "tidotes sufficient to expel the poy- "son of the Emperours jealousie, who esteems no number of lives equivalent with his own safety, or the Nations.

Of religious influence upon mens spirits.

Count *Hohenlo* usually saith, *that it is one defect in his Religion, that it was presented with so much terrour as did amuse and despirit men; whereas the Turks was contrived with such hopes & encouragements as raise them in valour and undertakings beyond the ordinary pitch of men.* Whereupon *Serini* takes him up, and undertakes to demonstrate to him, *That no Religion in the world ennobleth and raiseth*

ſeth mens ſpirits to an higher pitch than the Chriſtian; fortifying them againſt the greateſt dangers, and exerciſing them with the ſevereſt diſcipline.

Goes the *German* Embaſſador coucheth the offences that lie in the *Turks* way to our Religion in four particulars (as he received them from the *Grand Seignior* himſelf:) The firſt, *That we eate our God in the Euchariſt.* 2. *That we make our God in the Church.* 3. *That we divide our God in the Trinity:* And 4. *That we deny him in our lives.* The firſt two whereof (ſaith young *Kecherman* the brave Count's Chaplain) muſt be removed by a recantation: The third muſt be aſſoiled by cautious, clear and wary expreſſions: The laſt muſt be reformed by doing nothing unlawfully, by ſpeaking nothing improperly, and by wearing nothing undecently. There being but two wayes to keep up the honour of Religion; either to keep over-curious men from prying and queſtioning the parts, and reſtraining reaſon within it's own bounds; or to clear up the grounds

our

out of it ſo as might ſatisfie any rational man. He wiſheth there were a clear account extant of the grounds of Chriſtian Religion; for which purpoſe there was printed in *Presburgh* *Ludovicus Vives* his Dialogue of the Truth of Chriſtian Religion, *Hugo Grotius*, and *Du-Pleſſis*, all tranſlated into ſeveral Languages.

Theſe are ſome of this excellent perſonage his ſentiments of Religion, with reference to the preſent exigent; but his opinions are not ſo ſevere as his practice; neither is he ſo ſtrict in that matter to others as he is to himſelf. Indeed his piety is as ſpreading as his command; and there is no man within the one, but muſt partake of the other: Yet his own deportment is moſt remarkable; all his Enterprizes begin with Prayer, and ſome of them with Pſalms, which at once inſpire his Souldiers, and bleſſe his undertakings. He would gain the love of heaven, before he would repell the forces of hell: (*never any man did nobly that converſed not with the gods*) Before the laſt City he took,

His own temper.

as

as he was obſerving the ſituation of the place, and his advantages, a Commander asked what he intended to do. To take the place (ſaith he) within four hours, but we muſt go to prayers firſt: and now (ſaid he afterwards) *We have a good Cauſe, God and good mens prayers aſſiſt us.* He is not more careful of his Chriſtian duties, than of his Chriſtian reſpects to all thoſe perſons and things that bear any relation to God; makes war, that ſpares nothing in its confuſed fury, and undiſtinguiſhing deſolation, reverence all ſacred perſons and places, whereof he is as tender as he hopes their God is of him and his great and good Cauſe.

This is that gallant man, that noble Gentleman, that zealous Chriſtian, that ſtout Souldier, that able Sateſ-man, that excellent perſonage upon whom are the eyes of *Europe*, as upon the great Champion of *Chriſtedome*. This is he who fills the world with his Name, and Annals with his Actions; that ſhews the moſt humble devotion enamelled in

Heroick

Heroick gallantry; the most generous soul in a wel-proportioned body; that supports the drooping glory of *Germany*, and checks the growing power of *Turkey*; that dares do more than all the Kings of the Earth; that was born to relieve distressed Princes, to restore tottering Empires, and hold up falling Crowns. This is he that tramples upon offered Kingdoms, and looks on Scepters beneath him; that thinks it more Imperial to preserve Monarchies, than to govern them; to die a faithful Subject, than to live a feared King. This is he who put the Grand Seignior to a cold sweat, and the Prime Visier to a fit of an Ague; That shakes the *Seraglio* to the demureness of a Mufti, and the Alcoran out of the Mufti's hand; that turns the Turkish Moon to blood, and the heaven of their power to blackness and darkness; that threatneth *Mahumetanism* to a swound, like that of the Author of it. This is he who hath set bounds to the fears of *Europe*, and the hopes of *Asia*; Who coops that ambition in

a Pro-

a Province, that aims at a World: Who fils up the Gap of *Chriſtendome* with his great ſelf, and ſingly undertakes the deſpondencies of the Weſt behind him, and the threatnings of the Eaſt before him. This is he who doth wonders, and is one whoſe actions ſtrein the belief of the preſent age, and will be impoſſible among Poſterity; whom all admire, and the generous may imitate, as he doth *Scanderbeg*, if he imitates any, or be not rather his own great rule, his own great example being ſufficient to himſelf.

THE

THE Life and Actions of GEORGE CASTRIOT Sirnamed *Scanderbeg*, the other Champion of *Christendome*.

WHen the succession of 8 *Ottoman* Princes, with their several Councels, Enterprizes and successes, had enlarged that growing Empire beyond the bounds of *Asia*, so that it aspired under *Amurath* the second to a fifth Monarchy, to which it was making it's way through the ruine of some petty neighbour Territories, when it pleased the most high God, who *ruleth in the Kingdoms of men* (who permitted these barbarous people to punish our sins, that we may know

there

there is a God; and yet checketh them, that they may know themſelves to be but men) to raiſe up one *George Caſtriot* Prince of *Epirus*, better known by the name of *Scanderbeg*, to be at once his Buckler to protect his People, and his Sword to avenge him of his Enemies. This Prince (whoſe former Actions may be patterns to our preſent Enterprizes; while what he hath done againſt that dreadful Infidel, is before our eyes to direct us what we may do) was the valiant ſon of a weak Father, *John Caſtriot* Prince of *Epirus*, but a vaſſal of *Turky*, who in the great invaſion upon *Europe*, 1422. being not able enough to oppoſe the Turk in his paſſage, nor honeſt enough to be truſted by him when he had paſſed him, bought his ſad Peace, more miſerable than his neighbours honourable war, at the deareſt rate of his four Children, whom he pledged to his barbarous Maſter; who (notwithſtanding the fairer conditions and uſages promiſed) circumciſed the youths, and brought them up in the *Muſulman's* irreligious

His birth and originall.

Bred up under the Turk.

irreligious Religion; and when their fathers death opened his way into the Kingdom, poyſoned the eldeſt three, reſerving this youngeſts beauty for his luſt, & his valour for his ſervice; wherein he acquitted himſelf ſo honourably, that he gained not onely the foreſaid name of *Scanderbeg*, or Lord *Alexander*, for his prudence and activity, but the great Truſt of a Provincial Governour at 18 years of age, and of General at 21, for his reſolution and ſucceſſe; in which two commands he behaved himſelf ſo well, that (which is not ordinary) he was at once great in *Amuraths* favour, and high in the peoples affection: This brave Prince (this *Moſes* ſaved by the *Pharaoh* of *Adrianople*, to overthrow himſelf) having lived long enough under the *Turk* for his own honour, for the peoples applauſe, his Maſters ſervice, and too long for his poor Countreys miſery, leaves the dalliances of the moſt rich Court, the favour of the moſt mighty Prince, the hope of the greateſt Empire, and the command of

His revolt from the Turk.

of the moſt vaſt Army in the world, and chooſeth moſt heroickly to ſuffer the hardſhips then threatned the people of God, whom he favoured all along, and aſſiſted with ſecret intelligence to *Huniades* at the great battle of *Moravia*; at which battle, or at the next under *Canabiza*, being not any longer ſafe among the *Turks*, nor ſerviceable in that capacity to the Chriſtians, he fled to them after this manner.

The manner of his turning to the Chriſtians in the Battle.

When by his Inſtructions (as aforeſaid) to *Hunniades*, the Turks were diſordered, he with his Cozen *Ameſa* and other *Epirots* to whom he had unboſomed himſelf, to the number of 300, withdrew; and having their eye upon the Baſhaws Secretary who Commanded in chief in that Fight, followed him in his Retreat, put all his Turks to the Sword, carried him away with them to their Quarters, and there extorted from him an Order in the Baſhaw's name to the Governour of *Croia* chief City of *Epirus*, to deliver up that charge to *Scanderbeg*, who by vertue of it

His indefatigable induſtry in purſuing his right, and recovering his kingdom

poſſeſſed

poſſeſſed the Garriſon, and ſent the Governour with his family to *Adrianople* the night following, making way to 3000 *Epirots*, who reſolved to live and die with him for their own and their Countreys liberty in the ſame place: and putting all the Turkiſh Souldiers and others to the Sword, except them, who to ſave their lives, would ſave their ſouls too, and become Chriſtians.

The *Epirots* having thus recovered their noble Prince, and he his ancicient Kingdome, or at lea[st] the moſt conſiderable place in it: He no ſooner invites, than his people come in multitudes, that wanted onely Leaders and diſcipline, to be armed, to attend his perſon, his ſervice, and therein their own ſafety and liberty; and the muſter at *Croia* amounts to 12000, who with their noble Captain march to ſubdue ſuch ſtrong Holds held out for the *Turks*; as firſt to *Petrella*, a place well fortified by nature, and as well furniſhed by the Inhabitants, whither *Scanderbeg* ſends by a ſubtile meſſenger the diſmal

mal news of the late defeat in *Hungary*, the weak and perplexed condition of *Amurath* the Sultan thereupon, the ſad fate of *Croia*, the unanimous revolt of the *Epirots*, and at laſt the fair Conditions and Terms they and other Governours might have if they yielded to *Scanderbeg*; which relation the Governour conſiders, and finding it confirmed by the ſad tydings the Turks that fled brought with them out of all parts (for now all the Turks in *Epirus* were put to the Sword) he yieldeth up the place upon conditions. Such as would go with him (for moſt ſtayed with *Scanderbeg*) might be conducted with all they had out of *Epirus*. In like maner did he take *Petra*, *Stelluſa*, and all the other holds of *Epirus* in two moneths time (and time was precious with him) ſave *Sfeligrade* an impregnable place; to the Governor whereof was offered the choice either of periſhing as they of *Croia* did, and as the Governour of *Stelluſa* was like to do before his eyes (for *Scanderbeg* brought him thither in chains

for

for terrour, to hang him before the gates.) Loath was the Governour to hazard himſelf, loth to diſpleaſe the people: he entertains the Princes Meſſenger civilly, and turns to the people wiſtly, and asked them, What ſhall we anſwer theſe our Enemies? Whereupon an high ſpirited Souldier draws his ſword, and tells him that that was their anſwer; that they would not imitate others weakneſſes, but their own valour, and die willingly with them that dyed at *Croia*. With which anſwer, applauded by all the Souldiers, the Governour diſmiſſed the Trumpeter. *Scanderbeg* ſmiled at the anſwer of the common Souldier, and ſaid, He is certainly a valiant Souldier, if his actions anſwer his words: but if my force faile me not, I will make him happy among the happy ghoſts of them of *Stellusa*; and immediately they of *Stellusa* that did relent were baptized before their faces, and they who perſiſted in their wilfulneſſe were hanged; but the reſolved Garriſon of *Sfeligrade* holds out notwithſtanding.

His reply to the ſawcy ſouldier of Stelluza.

Where-

Wherefore *Scanderbeg* conſidering the ſeaſon of the year, withdrew to *Croia*, and left 3000 men under *Moſes Golemus*, a moſt valiant Captain, to keep the Turks in untill he might more conveniently reinforce the Siege. Thus that gallant man recovered his whole Kingdom of *Epirus* in two moneths time; during which ſpace he ſlept not above two hours in a night. So valiant was he, that he killed 3000 Turks with his own hand: ſo noble, that he beſtowed his Revenue and his Spoyls among his Souldiers: ſo reſolved, that he fought with his Arm bare, and that with ſuch fierceneſſe, that the blood oftentimes burſt out of his lips.

But it was not enough to ſecure his own Dominions now reſcued from the Turks, who might again invade them, therefore he is beforehand with them, and makes an incurſion into the very heart of *Macedonia*, both to terrifie his Enemies, and enrich his Souldiers; for it was obſerved in thoſe days, that the ſpoyl of *Amurath's* Dominions was the reviving of *Scanderbeg*. Being

Being three and thirty years old, he went to the City of *Alleſſia*, where he made a League and Alliance with the *Albanian* Princes; which City was then under the Dominion of the *Venetians*, and in it was held a Diet of all the principal perſons of the Country being aſſembled there at his requeſt, and among others there was *Paul*, and *Nicholas Ducaginus*, *Peter Spainus*, *Lech Duſmanius*, *Lech Zacharius*, *Aranith Conyno*, afterwards Father-in-law to *Scanderbeg*, *Andrew Thopia*, and the magnificent Rectors of the *Venetian* State. At which aſſembly, *Scanderbeg* made an eloquent ſpeech above an hour in length which was very pleaſing to all thoſe which were preſent, who having highly praiſed the wiſe advice of this Prince, every one put himſelf in a poſture to reach out a helping hand to reſtore him to the poſſeſſion and enjoyments of thoſe Countries, Territories and Dominions which were unjuſtly detained from him by the *Turke*. And he on his part ceaſed not to be active every where to beſiege,

A Diet or Aſſembly Held at Alleſſia, and aſſiſtance given to Scanderbeg.

siege, force, and constrain those, which endeavored to continue their obedience to the *Turk*. But as he with all eagerness pursued his design of making himself Lord and Master of all *Albania*; Intelligence was sent him by a spie he left at *Andripolis* with the *Turks*, that *Alibeg Basha* (accompanied with sixty thousand Janizaries, Archers, and Musquetiers, and fourty thousand Horse) advanced towards him: whereat he was not at all discouraged, although at that time he was but newly declared King of *Albania*, and his Forces far inferiour in number. But with great cheerfulness of heart, as if he already held the victory assured, being followed by fifteen thousand *Albanians*, and twelve thousand other Foot, he bent his march towards that place, where he presumed he might encounter the *Turks*, and made all possible diligence to advance his Army so neer that of *Alibeg* the *Turkish* General, that they might be necessitated to fight; and charged them with so great fury and violence, as he soon put

Alibeg Bassha marches against Scanderbeg.

them to a miſerable rout. Every one wondered how in ſo ſhort a time ſo great an execution could be made, in regard the Battle laſted but from Sun-riſing untill the third hour. In this Battle were taken Four and twenty colours, two thouſand *Turks* were made priſoners, and two and twenty thouſand ſlain upon the place: of the Chriſtians ſide a great number were wounded, and about an hundred found dead. *Alibeg General* of the *Turkiſh* forces ſaved himſelf, and returned into the City of *Andrinoplis*, called by theſe barbarous people *Hedren Valdom*, where *Amurath* was, who had well-nigh cauſed him to be put to death, reproaching him that his Army was betrayed, as well as that wherein *Caſtriot* dealt falſly with him: to whom this poor old man with cries and ſighs replied in theſe words, *Vallahe et billahe benea: Verraim hernigui-ſterce*, which ſignifies, *O Sir! by the Grace of Almighty God, I confeſs all that thou ſayeſt for the preſent.* As if he meant, I have nouriſht and brought up a man, who now takes up Arms

Alibeg Baſha defeated by Scanderbeg.

against me, and torments my soul. But that which troubled this poor *Turk* most of all, was, that a peace being concluded between him and the King of *Hungary* for ten years (by the mediation and practise of *George* Despot of *Servia* and *Rascia*, which is the upper *Mysia*, by the *Turks* called *Segoria*) and though respectively sworn to by them, upon the holy *Evangelist*, and the Alcoran, yet he much doubted it would not be of any long continuance, as in effect it was soon broken. And moreover he having newly received this rude overthrow; there came suddain news that the King of *Caramania* or *Cilicia* was preparing a strong and powerful Army, therewith intending to invade the *Turkes* of *Natolia*, called *Great Turkie*; which perplexed him very much being thereby necessitated to go into *Asia* with the Reliques of his routed forces to secure that Country. And on the other side the *Hungarian* threatning the same danger with the *Caramanian* and *Albanian*, it behoved him to look about him. And here-

Scanderbeg *refuses a truce with* Amurath.

upon he thinks fit to ſend an Ambaſſador to *Scanderbeg*, preſenting him rich gifts, endeavoring thereby to hinder the *Albanians*, who were, as yet, but newly fleſht as it were (with the *Turkiſh* blood) from advancing further, and from irritating the *Ottoman* fury; deſiring his friendſhip, and that he would abſtain from all enterpriſes that tended to his prejudice. *Amuraths* letter being read, dated from *Andrinople* the fifteenth of *June*, in the yeer of our Lord 1444 five days after *Airadin* the *Turks* Ambaſſador was returned with an anſwer bearing date the twelfth of *July* of the ſame year, wherein *Scanderbeg* utterly refuſed the *truce*; which letter *Airadin* brought to the *Turke* as he was a hunting, and by word of mouth delivered to him all the reſt of *Caſtriot's* deliberations; wherewith this poor Infidel was ſo ill ſatisfied, that he could not contain himſelf from crying out before his *Baſha's*, in this ſort, *Senicq guna ſcythan honuar*; as if he would ſay, *I think* Scanderbeg *is poſſeſt by the devil, that he ſo little re-*

regards my power and greatneſs. But *Amurath* being a man experienced in affairs, knew well enough in caſe he ſhould ſeem to be diſcouraged, there needed nothing elſe to make all the reſt Cowards; and therefore to expreſs his cheerfulneſs, he ſmiled, playing with his Beard, and ſpake again theſe words, *Thou coveteſt, O unhappy man! thou coveteſt ſome memorable death, believe me thou ſhalt have it! we will aſſiſt, and without thy command will be preſent at the obſequies of him who was nouriſht by us, but now become our utter enemy, and will accompany thy funeral-pompe to the grave, for fear thou ſhouldſt complain in hell, that thou cameſt not thither honorably enough.*

And however his countenance was compoſed, he had ſad apprehenſions to himſelf aſide, and thought no other matters, which occaſioned him a long time to remain in a muſing doubtful poſture; and at laſt underſtanding that *Scanderbeg* had disbanded many of his forces, keeping the field onely with ſome few light-horſe,

Feriſe Baſha ſent againſt Caſtriot, is by him defeated.

without any body of an Army, he ſends for his *Baſha Feriſe*, appointing nine thouſand choſen horſe, encouraging them with large promiſes, in caſe they could conquer the *Albanians*. *Feriſe* diſcharged his duty with all diligence, approaching ſecretly to the Frontiers of *Macedonia*. And though he marched towards the *Albanians*, more like a Thief then a Warrior; yet he came not before the news of his approach; *Caſtriot* being advertiſed thereof by a ſpie who came to him from the *Sultans* Court, and ſo poſſeſſing himſelf of a Streight and narrow Vally, called *Mocrea*, the onely paſſage for the *Turks*; It ſerved for a burying place for the moſt part of *Feriſes* Army, who were ſo furiouſly charged by the *Albanians*, that the *Baſha* himſelf was forced to flie, leaving the beſt part of his force, either dead in the field, or Priſoners. *Ottoman* finding himſelf ſo rudely dealt withall by the *Albanians*, ſends *Muſtapha* his *Baſha* with five and twenty thouſand men into *Epire*, expreſly charging him to be

wary

wary, and not entangle himſelf in the Ambuſhes of the *Albanians*, but only pillage and lay waſte the Countrey. *Scanderbeg* advertiſed (by ſome horſe he had ſent forth to that purpoſe) of the ſpoil *Muſtapha* made throughout all *Epire*, takes horſe immediately, and being followed with three thouſand horſe onely, and four thouſand other good ſouldiers, led them as privately as he could between two vallies where the enemy was to paſs, who aſſoon as they came neer the place, ſeparated and diſperſed themſelves into ſeveral companies: the Chriſtians falling upon them in diſorder, ſoon made their way to the *Turkes* Trenches, inſtantly gained them, and made ſo grear a ſlaughter that none eſcaped, ſave only a few that followed the flying *Muſtapha*, preſerving their lives by the ſharpeneſs of their Spurs. So *Scanderbeg* recovered not onely the Pillage they had taken from him in *Epire*, but alſo all the ſpoils of the *Turkes*, who had no leiſure to ſave their baggage, being ſo cloſely purſued by

Muſtapha Baſha ſent againſt Caſtriot into Epire, is defeated.

Scanderbeg. But this overthrow did not discourage *Amurath*, who commanded *Mustapha* to raise new Forces, forbidding him to spoil the enemies Country, or engage in a Battle with *Castriot*, but onely to hinder his advancing towards them, which fell out happily for this *Christian Prince*; for soon after he had a War with the *State of Venice*, by reason of the succession of *Lech Zachary*, which shall be declared hereafter, because I intend not here to make a diversion, and to omit the happy success which *Scanderbeg* had against *Mustapha* the Basha, who seeing the Christians warring among themselves very furiously, thought during their disorders, to fish in their troubled waters, and obtain the fruit of a Victory, which he earnestly desired, and was very much hoped for by him, whereupon he so much importunes *Amurath*, that he obtains order to begin a new war with the *Christians*, in which he was no great gainer, for *Scanderbeg* quitting *Dadine*, charged that *Pagan* Army so furiously,

rioufly, as that ten thouſand of them fel upon the place, fourſcore and two were made priſoners, and fifteen Standards taken; on the *Albanian* ſide ſcarce three hundred men were loſt. If this ſignal victory much puft up the hearts of the *Albanians*, *Amurath* (that plodding blade) was the more dejected, who could not ſo well diſguiſe his intended enterpriſe of ſetting on foot a mighty and powerful Army againſt *Caſtriot*, but that it took vent, and was diſcovered (by his neereſt and greateſt favorites) to *Scanderbeg*, who hereupon ſlept not in ſecurity; but gave a general order to raiſe inſtantly the forces of his whole Country, and to fortifie and ſtrengthen the Fortreſſes, Cities and Garriſons throughout all *Epire*.

Muſtapha *defeated the ſecond time by* Scanderbeg.

Amurath's *firſt voyage into* Epire *againſt* Caſtriot.

In the mean time the Great *Turke* tranſports all his Army into *Europe* by long marches, computed by ſome to be an hundred and fifty thouſand fighting men (to wit) fourſcore and ten thouſand horſe, and threeſcore thouſand foot; other reckon them but an hundred and twenty thouſand in

in all, deducting twenty thousand horse, and ten thousand foot.

In this Equipage he comes to besiege *Alba* and other Cities, upon which he gained nothing but the diminishing of his forces, which though daily recruited by the new supplies which came to them, yet so mouldred away, that the poor old *Ottoman* ashamed of the loss of so many of his men, was constrained to retreat, quit *Epire*, and in all haste march away; whilst *Scanderbeg* with all might and main pursued them, and gleaned up and destroyed such a multitude, as the shame thereof made the Great *Turk* at last so impatient, that he commanded the Basha of *Romania* to stay behind with thirty thousand horse to secure the safe retreat of the residue of the Army. But *Amurath* had scarce taken up his Quarters in his own Country, when news was brought him that *Scanderbeg* had laid siege to *Sfetigrade*, whereupon he determines to return by the same way he came, and sends *Sebalius* to besiege *Croy*, and he and his Son *Mahomet*

Amurath forced to retreat, Castriot besieges Fetigrade.

Amuraths second voyage unto Epire, and siege of Croye in vain.

met invaded *Epire* about the end of *April*, and came himſelf in perſon before *Croy*, and held it beſieged above four moneths; in which time a very great number of his Forces were loſt. He endeavoured to batter it with thirty peeces of Cannon, and other warlike inſtruments & Engines, but could do little execution, the place being very ſtrong on all parts, and repleniſhed with a lively fountain of water within, and another in the ſide of the hill behind a Rock. Nor muſt I forget to tell you that at the end of four moneths, a general aſſault was given by the enemies, and maintained ſo furiouſly on each part, that laſting but five hours, four thouſand men remained dead upon the place, although the *Turks* power, ſtrength, and cunning, could not gain the place (as I have ſaid) but after all this, the ſaid City rather lifted up her head againſt the *Ottoman* fury as *Victrix*.

Nor will I not derogate from *Vranocontes*, but allow him all the honor due to his great deſerts; and as this Gover-

Governor appointed by *Scanderbeg* to command *Croye*, was vigilant and dexterous to oppose *Amurath*; so his Prince was not asleep in creating other imployment for his Forces elsewhere; for as *Ottoman* had given him a very hot Alarm, *Scanderbeg* with a party of his choice Horse falls so desperately upon the Enemies Tents at the said siege, as that *Amurath* could not at that time compass his designes, nor take the place, although he dispatcht away *Seremet* with four thousand Horse to repulse *Scanderbeg*; and *Mahomet* likewise though in vain, pursued him with all possible speed, conceiving so great a hatred against him, as that after the death of his father, he abated nothing of his pernicious and evil affection towards him.

And though death prevented the malicious designes of *Amurath*, yet it could not make any alteration in the heart of his Son *Mahomet* the second (and not the first, as by a mistake it slipped in this work) who took *Constantinople*, and was thereby the

the more enraged againſt the Chriſtians, then before. However, the ſtate of affairs at this time ſo diſtracted him, that he was conſtrained to ſend Ambaſſadors to deſire a *Truce*, which was refuſed him, and an anſwer was returned to *Sangeas* the Deputy, who was ſent to conclude the peace, that he ſhould be gone preſently: as for *Caſtriot*, he would not make any peace or agreement with the Infidel, unleſs he reſtored him thoſe Cities which *Amurath* had unjuſtly uſurped. In the mean time *Mahomet* retires, and was a long while before he could ſettle himſelf in his Fathers *Dominions*, and therefore could not for that time do *Caſtriot* any great harm. And *Scanderbeg* being willing to have an heir to ſucceed him (and being thereunto requeſted by his ſubjects) took to his lawful Wife the moſt vertuous and fair daughter of Prince *Aramith Conyno*, called *Doneca*; with whom he could not live long in quiet. For ſo ſoon as this new *Turke* was ſetled in his Fathers Throne, he began to threa-

Mahomet *the ſecond deſires a truce with* Caſtriot; *is denyed.*

George Caſtriots *marriage.*

threaten *Caſtriot* our Chriſtian Prince, being not able to endure he ſhould have ſuch Dominion over *Croye* and the reſt of *Epire*. Nor did I here intend to have ſet down the undertaking of *Scanderbeg* to aſſiſt *Ferdinand* the Son of *Alphonſo* King of *Naples*, had not the ſeveral Hiſtorians who have written thereon, omitted how he did redeem this poor King, who was reduced to that miſery and non-plus, as that he was impriſoned in the Town of *Bary*, by the ſiege which the *Count Picevin* had laid to it, who made as ſure of him, as if he had been already intangled in his Net. But as ſoon as the arrival of *Scanderbeg* was known, Duke *John* of *Sore*, and the *Count Picevin* packed up their baggage, raiſed their ſiege, and in great haſte marched thirty miles from thence to avoid the fury of that Fleet, and thoſe which accompanied *Scanderbeg*, who had ſo good ſucceſs in repulſing *Ferdinands* enemies, that to him alone belongs the honor of recovering of that Kings Crown. But the affairs of his own

Caſtriot relieves Alphonſo King of Naples ſon.

King-

Kingdom wanting his direction, he was conſtrained to quit all, and to return to *Croye*, neer unto which place the Chriſtians had erected an inexpugnable Fortreſs (ſufficient to hinder the paſſages of the Infidels) upon an exceeding high Mountain, called *Modrica*, and having furniſhed it with Victuals, Artillery, and Munition, made ſuch oppoſition againſt the attempts of the enemy, that it ſecured the Paſs; whereupon *Mahomet* fainting under ſo many attempts made upon him, diſpatches away a famous Captain called *Sinam*, with five and twenty thouſand *Turkiſh* Horſe againſt *Scanderbeg*, to ſurpriſe him on a ſuddain, thinking the War of *Naples* from whence he was but lately returned, had made him ſecure and careleſs. But *Scanderbeg* who always ſlept with his eyes open, had opportunely, ſince his arrival, ſent his Spies abroad, and renewed his Intelligence with thoſe neer the *Sultan*, whereby he had timely notice to prepare and to get the firſt into the field: But kept himſelf private and

Sinaim Saniac *ſent by* Mahomet *againſt* Caſtriot, *is defeated.*

and close, expecting the advance of the *San-jac Sinam*, and then marched the whole night towards him, during the obscurity whereof, and contrary to the knowledge of his Adversary, with eight thousand fighting men Horse and Foot; he possessed himself of the *Mountain Mocrea*, and there resolutely expected *Sinam*, that being the Avenue through which he was of necessity to pass; and falling upon him unawares, defeated him with all his Army, where the slaughter was so great, that two parts of three fell upon the place, and all the Ensigns and Baggage became a Prey to the Christians; and all the General could do was to save himself in this desperate fight, by avoiding it with extraordinary speed. And already *Assambeg*, or according to others, *Amesabeg* was advanced already on this side of *Ocride*, accompanied with thirty thousand fighting men; but *Scanderbeg* being accompanied onely with four thousand, encountered him in so opportune a place, that he soon vanquish't them: the

Assambeg invading Epire, is also discomfited.

Guards

Guards on each ſide of this *Turkiſh* General were ſmitten down to the ground, his Horſe hurt, and himſelf wounded in the right Arme with an Arrow, knew no better way at laſt to ſave himſelf, then to make tryal of a *Chriſtian Clemency*, as well as of the *Martial fury* of an enemy. Before whom being brought, together with divers other Captains, the tears ſtanding in his eyes, and his hands lifted up to heaven, he ſpake in this manner to *Scanderbeg*, That being in the ſervice of the great *Turkiſh* Emperor, his honor obliged him to ſerve him faithfully, and therefore implored his mercy, favor and clemency; whoſe ſpeech took ſo well with *Scanderbeg*, that he pardoned them all, and gave them their lievs, paying ten thouſand Ducats for his own, and four thouſand Ducats for the ranſom of the reſt, which was performed accordingly. I know many have accuſed *Scanderbeg* for being ſo eaſily perſwaded by the *Turke*, and blame him that he knew not how touſe his advantage againſt the *Sfetigradians*, who

who indeed ſurpriſed him at that time.

But here we are not upon the ſame terms, the Victory was already in *Scanderbeg's* hands, whoſe humanity becomes ſo much the more to be admired, as being exerciſed againſt a Capital enemy, whom we can ſeldom ſpare when he is once intrapped. But he ſhewed a far greater mildneſs towards the *Venetians*, with whom (to his great regret) he had a ſharpe and hard War. But in regard it would have been accounted a folly, and have proved a great diſparagement to loſe a mans right for want of looking after it, he would not therefore ſeem eaſily to quit the ſucceſſion of that, which he pretended was faln unto him by the death of *Lech Zachary*, and wherein the *Venetians* oppoſed him, by reaſon of an agreement made between them and the Lady *Boſſe*, the mother of the deceaſed party. Notwithſtanding which, *Scanderbeg* claimed that there being no Will, he ought to ſucceed *Zachary* (who was murthered by *Lech Dulagin*,

A difference between Caſtriot and the Venetians, appeared.

Dulagin, the Son of the Lord of Saint *Paul*) and ſeemed to have the beſt title as lawful heir to the Eſtate. But after a great conteſtation, they reſolved the ſword ſhould decide the quarrel on both ſides, wherewith he preſſed them ſo hard (although he abated very much of the rigor he exerciſed towards the *Infidels* and *Turks*) that the *Venetians* had no other expedient, but to deſire a Peace with him, which yet they would not conclude but upon their own conditions, though they were reduced to ſuch extremity, as that if *Scanderbeg* had not condeſcended, they had in all likelihood been deſtroyed: but he conſidering, *That the vertue, valour, and magnanimity of a valiant warrior, appears not in being cruel to an enemy*, choſe rather to mitigate the appetite of revenge, by mildneſs and kind uſage; and therefore yeilded freely to forgo that which of right belonged unto him, although it was never his cuſtom to quit any thing to *Infidels*, as appeared clearly in the encounter with the Tyrant *Sebalie*, who beſieged

ed *Bellegrade*, where he defeated four and twenty thousand *Turkes*, took six thousand prisoners, and set at liberty four thousand *Christians*, who were detained by the Bashaws, *Moyses*, *Assambeg*, *Isaac*, and *Sinambeg*, and put to death more than fifty thousand of his enemies; and almost as many more two years after, under the command of the Bashaw *Ballabam*.

Several other of Castriot's prowesses against the Turk.

These and the like valorous exploits, pleased so well the most part of the *Christian Princes*, that they were thereby provoked to take up Arms against *Mahomet*; and Pope *Pius* piously moved, seeing the affections of this noble Captain, to the utter extirpation of the Infidels, stirred up all Christian Kings, Princes, and Potentates to Arm themselves against the *Turk*; and knowing that there could not be an abler Captain chosen to that purpose, then *Scanderbeg*, to curb and tame the *Barbarians*, elected and named him the Captain of the League, with promise to make him King, not onely of all

Geo: Castriot created chief of the Christian League against the Turk.

Albania

Albania or *Epire*, but also of *Macedonia*: which holy undertaking was interrupted by the death of *Pius*, and Pope *Paul* the second; although our *Albanian* King travelled since to *Rome*, to summon the Pope to joyn in a design so profitable for the safety and enlargement of *Christendome*. Finally, finding himself frustrate of the succors he expected from the Kings and Princes on this side, he went to *Lissa* upon the River of *Cliro*, to consult of the Occurrences of the war with the Deputy *Proveedor* of *Venice*, where he was seized on by a deadly Feaver; and feeling himself strucken by death, he made his will; and recommended his little son *John*, his wealth and Country, to the care of the State of *Venice*, who in remembrance and gratitude for the advantagious peace he had freely granted them, created him and his posterity (after they had casted lots) with an universal consent to be Citizens of *Venice*. A few dayes after he departed hence to the other world in the *63d.* year of his age, and four and twentieth of his Reign,

Geo: Castriot *created Citizen of* Venice.

Reign (for he began his Reign the eight and twentieth day of *Novemb.* in the year 1443. and dyed in the year 1467.) his body was interred in the Church of Saint *Nicholas* in *Lissa*, with great Pomp and Magnificence, whose bones rested enclosed in this place in peace, until *Mahomet* came into *Epire* some four years after, to assault *Scutari*. So great a reverence (saith *Paulus Jovius*) had the Turks themselves of this Heroick persons valour and conduct, that after his death, having made themselves masters of all *Epire*, at last seized upon his Sepulchre at *Alessa*; which having found, they worshipped and adored it, pulling out his dead bones, which they carried about them, thinking themselves invincible, & safe in battle, if at their going to fight they had the least piece of a relique of this invincible Captain hung at their neck in gold or silver; and indeed his actions are incredible. As that wild *Savage Bull* of an extraordinary fury and greatness, committing a thousand spoyls and murthers in the Country

Castriot's death and burial.

Several notable exploits done by Castriot.

Country of his Sister *Mamiza*, whose neck he quite cut through with one blow of his *Scimiter* on horseback. That monstrous *Boar* of *Apoville*, which had wounded so many of King *Ferdinand*'s Courtiers, which beast he assaulted in the same manner, and with like dexterity he cut off his head in the open Field before the King, as they were a hunting. And it is also reported of him, that after the encamping of *Ballaban* before *Croye*, there being brought to him chained and fast bound together, *Jonima* and *Heder*, the brother and Nephew of *Ballaban*, their sight (putting him in remembrance of the cruelties acted through *Ballaban*'s occasion, upon the person of *Moyses* and his companions) put him in such a vehement passion of anger against them, that he had no patience to suffer others to fall on them, but in great fury fell on them himself, and at one blow hewed them both through the body with his *Scimiter*; which was a Damasked one, of an excellent goodnesse, two of which he always wore

in

in one Scabbard, both which were often broken or ſpoiled in one Battel. And *Mahomet* having heard of the excellency of ſuch a ſword which would cut aſunder Gantlets, Helmets, and other ſtrong Armour) as they were once in a Treaty, ſent to deſire it for a preſent; and the *Sultan* cauſing tryal to be made thereof by the beſt Arms of the Court, and the ſtrongeſt, and no ſuch miracles proceeding from it as was boaſted of, he thereupon cauſed it to be returned to *Scanderbeg*, ſaying, That he gave him no thanks for ſuch a preſent, when he could buy as good and a better for his money; and that he would no longer believe that which was reported of it. But *Scanderbeg* having made more extraordinary proofs thereof in the preſence of the Meſſenger, ſent him word, *That the vertue was not altogether in the Sword, but in the Arm, which he reſerved to himſelf, which he employed againſt his enemies.*

And though I do not much value the *Prodigies* and obſervations, which many

many men as it were adore at ſome *Natrvities*; yet will I not conceal what was prognoſticated of the glory that ſhould accompany this famous perſon; his Mother dreaming, as ſoon as he was conceived, that ſhe had brought forth a *Serpent* of that bigneſs, that it covered almoſt all *Epire*; and ſtretching out its head upon the Dominions of the Turk, it ſwallowed them up with its bloody throat, dipping his Tail in the Sea that looks towards the *Chriſtians*, and eſpecially towards the confines of *Venice*. I know many will be apt to be encouraged upon this relation, to flatter themſelves with hopes upon the like predictions; and others too *ſuperſtitious*, will endeavour to unfold the ſecrets that lye hidden under the ſhadow of ſuch a *Dream*: for my part, I ſhall acknowledge, that by the effects, the advertiſement which nature here gave, was not altogether frivolous, whereby every one might know that this *George Caſtriot* ſhould be eminent in Arms and Warlike exploits; a ſcourge to the

A prodigie which happened at Caſtriot's birth.

Turks, a ſucceſſeful Captain, and a true Defender of the *Chriſtian Faith*, ever retaining an honourable eſteem of the *Venetian State*. In a word, the experience and progreſs of his whole life do manifeſtly verifie this *ſupernatural Propheſie*. From his youth he applyed himſelf ſo much to the Bow, with other military exerciſes, and acts of valour, that no Hiſtorian makes mention of his equal; neither could any famous Captain ever compare with him in *Warlike exploits*.

TAM-

TAMBERLAIN, the great Scourge of the TURKS.

TO raiſe the drooping thoughts of Chriſtendom, with ſeaſonable diſcourſes of thoſe ſeveral Champions who have in every age checkt the growing power of the *Turk*, though as threatning & terrible as at this time, we have at large expreſſed the admired Carriage and Conduct of Count *Serini*, and in brief recounted the known actions of *Scanderbeg*: and to make the number compleat, added here the exact account of great *Tamberlain*, who weakned the *Grand Seignior* as much Eaſtward, as thoſe brave perſons have done Northward: a *Triumviri* theſe, that are not to be parallel'd

three Heroes that have outgone Antiquity, and out-reached Posterity. The first an *Heathen* born, to punish Infidelity; the second a *Papist*, born to vindicate Christianity; The third a *Protestant*, born as some think to reform the World. The first informs us how *Turkie* may be perplexed by Divisions and Invasions: The other two have taught us how it may be lessened by resolved Defeats and Oppositions. Here we may see what may be done in *Asia*; there what may be done in *Europe*. *Serini* hath instructed the world what resolution and prudence; *Scanderbeg*, what correspondences and activity; and *Tamberlain*, what number and cruelty may be exercised against that overflowing power and people. Concerning which *Tamberlain*, whether we consider the *commencements* which gave life to the Soveraign *Empire* of this same furious rage of *Tamberlain*; or whether we delight our selves by observing the means whereby he formed himself up unto the height of Glory; We must needs confesse, (although

though we were never ſo void of reaſon and judgement) that it is ſcarce poſſible, leſſe credible, that ſo deſpicable a veſſel ſhould contain ſo great a ſtock of admirable Actions, and that thence a branch ſhould have ſprung, which did ſubvert the *Turkiſh Monarchy*, and ſeveral other *Potentates*, as the ſequel of this preſent diſcourſe will manifeſt. As to his off-ſpring, Hiſtoriographers do much vary about the truth of it. Some ſay he came from the midſt of the *Parthians*, a people very much redoubted in the *Romanes* times, though but ſlenderly famous. Others ſay he was a *Turke*, a *Scythian*, a *Zagatean*, a *Tartarian*, becauſe it is apparent he was born at *Samercand*, which is adjacent unto the River *Taxartes* hard by the Country of *Zagatai*. And as there is ſome difference concerning the place of his off-ſpring; ſo we ſhall meet with a far greater concerning his qualities and extraction. Some deriving his deſcent from *Cinges Cham*, and make him to be *Zain Cham*, the third Emperour who

Tamberlains original where.

uſually is called *Bachti*. Others ſuppoſe him to have been an inconſiderate perſon, of a baſe extraction, but who afterwards cauſed himſelf to be reputed to be *the greateſt and moſt powerful Prince of all the Eaſt*, in ſo high a degree, as that he termed himſelf to be *the wrath of God, and not a man*; in regard whereof, ſome do compare him to *Hannibal*, taking it for granted, that the earth never bore a more fierce, obſtinate, and ſelf-willed man, than this ſame *Tamberlain*; and that none ever puniſhed theſts and plunders in ſuch a manner as he did, although himſelf was the greateſt thief and robber, and the moſt deteſtableſt (as to his *Actions*) which ever any Hiſtory did ſet forth or could produce. And on the contrary, he was again ſo excellent a perſonage (as to his *Intellects*) that by his audacity and aſſurance, he facilitated thoſe things which all others judged to be impoſſible. Morover he was ſo highly befriended by Fortune, that he never at tempted any thing, but he came off with credit:

Tamb. *appellation of himſelf.*

What Tamberl. *was as to his actions and intellects.*

Nor

Nor did he ever wage War, but he remained Conquerour. However ſome do ſcruple the meanneſs of his birth, not judging it poſſible that ſo inconſiderable a man, as he is ſaid to have been, ſhould attain to ſuch a pitch of greatneſſe, as to ſhake the *Turkiſh Empire* which was ſo long a ſetling. But ſince I finde, that the generality is of that opinion, it will not be unbeſeeming my joyning with them therein; and to ſay that he was the Son of one called *Sangali*, a man who was none of the wealthieſt in the world, inſomuch as that *Tamberlain* was conſtrained (in relation to his Fathers profeſſion) to keep Cattel and Herds in the Fields: but he had not long followed that Vocation, when as entring into a certain Treaty and League with the reſt of the ſhepherds of that Countrey, they choſe him to be their King, and did inroll and liſt themſelves under his command. Finally, ſome others do conceive him to have been a poor Souldier, but a ſubtle and circumſpect man, who wanted no wit, being

Tamb. *Father & offſpring.*

Tamberl. *from a ſhepherd becomes a King.*

of a lively and quick ſpirit. To which they add, that being got up on the top of a Stable-wall, whence he had a minde to have ſtolen ſome horſes, and perceiving that the owner had diſcovered him, he flung himſelf down the wall, and in the fall hurt his thigh, by reaſon whereof he ever ſince remained lame. However he performed gallant Actions; and he was mightily praiſed for the equity, policy, and good diſcipline wherewith he maintained his Army. So that had he not a little too much ſlackned the reines of his Cruelty and Ambition, he doubtleſſe had excelled all the Warriors that ever were in the world; for no Chieftain had ever attained to the practical part of ranging and diſciplining an Army ſo exquiſitely as he did. And ſhould I relate the ſeveral good orders which he cauſed his ſouldiery to obſerve, it would be an endleſs work; I ſhall onely tell you in what manner he prevented the coming of any Spies into his Camp, and how they were preſently diſcovered; for which cauſe he built a houſe without

Tamberlin ranged and diſciplined his Army very well.

No ſpies could get into Tamberl. Camp undiſcovered.

out his Camp for all ſtrangers that arrived, who were there lodged and treated, having any buſineſs to communicate unto him: whereby he prevented their ſneaking into his Camp, and their prying into, and diſcovering what was done there. Every evening the Watch-word was diſtributed, and each man was to repair to his Quarters: And if any one was found out of his Rank, or gadding abroad out of his Quarters, he died without mercy; ſo that there was no ſhelter or ſafety for Spies.

I ſhall omit the ſeveral manners of repartitions of his Quarters, & under what penalties he cauſed his Military orders to be obſerved, ſince the reader may be better ſatisfied therein by ſeveral other Pens who have moſt amply written concerning this famous Captains deeds, and ſhall proceed more particularly to deſcribe his life. Now by his robbings and thieveries he had ſo well thrived on all ſides, that at laſt he was not a little troubled, how to preſerve that which he had unjuſtly acquired. And

therefore

Tamberl. associates.

therefore he took two Puiſſant men among the *Maſſagethians* to be his Aſſociates, *viz. Chaidaren* & *Mirxeus*, who being gained by the preſents which he gave them, came unto his relief with their Forces, and with this ſupport, he fell upon the *Tartars*, overcame them, and defeated their Cavalry, which gained him ſuch a repute, as that the inhabitants of *Samercand* furniſhed him with Gold and Silver, and Forces to go through with his undertakings. So likewiſe the King of the *Maſſagethans* made *Tamberlain* General of all his Forces to his own ruine; for at the taking of *Pogdatus* a City in *Tartary*, *Tamberlain* (on purpoſe to uſurp his Kingdom) did cauſe a Fig to be given him, and after his death married his widow. And immediately after made himſelf King of *Samercand*, and of the *Maſſagets*; Harbouring a deſign at that very time to conquer the Empire of *Aſia*; whereunto he was much ſollicited and egged on by *Chaidarus*, who brought *Myrxeus* in diſgrace with *Tamberlain*, to whom he had reported

Tamberlin defeats the Tartars.

Tamberlin General of the Maſſagetans.

reported some words which *Myrxeus* had too freely and unadvisedly spoken of *Tamberlain*, whilst he was only General of the *Massagets*, which cost *Myrxeus* his life. Afterwards he began a War against the *Hircanians* and *Caducians*, whom he conquered. And because the *Arabians* did ravage the neighbouring parts, and gave relief unto the *Caducians*, he thereupon took an occasion to invade all the Nations which were subject to the *Sultan* of *Persia*, of *Baldacia*, *Damatia*, and of *Egypt*. However, though he could not conquer them, after he had well-nigh tyred them out, he agreed a Peace with them, conditionally, that they should furnish him with Forces to serve him in his wars, and to pay him an Annual Tribute as a sign of their submission.

Mirxeus *disgraced and his death.*

The Hircanians *and* Caducians *conquered by* Tamb. *as also the* Arabians.

But whilest he was busied thus, tormenting some, and undermining others, flattering himself with the vain hopes of the great Conquest he should make, he was called home again by the troubles which were arisen in his own Countrey. For the great

The King of Catay wars upon Tamberl.

great King of *Catay*, who is one of the nine *Indian Hordes*, and the Soveraign of all the *Tartars*, had made a pretty ſpoil through all *Tamberlain*'s Countrey, who in the beginning thought to have thundered him out again: but finding with whom he had to deal, apprehending leſt if he ſhould exaſperate the great *Cham* of *Catay* too much, it might endanger his poſſeſſions, was conſtrained to come to a Treaty, and to demand a Peace, which was granted him, conditionally that *Tamberlain* ſhould do him homage, and ſhould pay a yearly Tribute for the *Meſſagetes* Country which he held. Nor need we to doubt but that *Tamberlain* might have withſtood the great *Tartar*, but that he was loth to diminiſh his Forces, with which he was reſolved to wage War againſt the *Ottoman* Family; being ſpurred on thereunto by the great Ambition he had always to undertake ſome conſiderable expedition or other againſt his Neighbours. Wherefore being entred *Cappadocia*, he beſieged the City of *Sebaſta*,

Tamberl. makes a peace with the King of Caray.

baſta, and fought againſt it with ſo much dexterity, as that the *Turks* being diſcouraged, and having loſt all hopes of being relieved, had not the heart to defend themſelves againſt the *Scythians*, *Perſians*, and *Bactrians*; who having taken the Town, put all to the ſword whom they found in the place, ſo that it is ſaid there dyed that day above 120000 ſouls, beſides ſome perſons of quality which were taken, and amongſt the reſt the ſon of *Bajazet*, the firſt of that Name, who by his Father had been put in the City of *Sebaſta*, the better to provide for the defence of it; but he had not long kept it, before *Tamberlain* made him paſs under the mercileſs cruelty of his moſt impious rage. After which he ſent Ambaſſadors unto *Bajazet*, commanding him to render unto all thoſe whom he had diſpoſſeſſed, whatſoever he moſt unjuſtly detained from them (which was but a meer pretence in *Tamberlain* to pick a quarrel with *Bajazet*) as alſo to pay unto him vaſt and exceſſive Tributes. Nor will I here venture to conteſt whether

Tamberl. *wars againſt the Turks, takes* Sebaſta.

Bajazet's *Son taken in* Sebaſta, *and put to death.*

Tamberl. *pretence to war upon* Bajazet.

Tam-

Tamberlain had juſt cauſe to war againſt *Bajazet*, as being a Tyrant; for all the world knows this *Tartar* made uſe onely of this cloak or pretence the better to colour and diſguiſe his deſign againſt this poor *Turke*; who although he was called *Temis Cuthlu*, which in the *Tartarian* Language ſignifies a *Fortunate Iron*, becauſe he was not onely happy in his enterpriſes, but as valiant as his Sword; inſomuch as that he made a great part of the world to tremble: So on the other part *Bajazet* was ſirnamed *Lelapa*, which ſignifies a *Furious Wave*, and *Hildin*, which ſignifies *Boiſterous* & *Impetuous*. Notwithſtanding *Tamberlain* did make him know, that his *Fortunate ſword* did not apprehend the being ſhaken or broken by the *Turkiſh Waves* and *Thunderbolts*; but that to the contrary his name *Lelapa* was rather to be ſtiled a *Whirl-winde*, not by reaſon of *Bajazet*'s vertue and valour, but becauſe of his paſſion and haſtineſs, whereby thoſe fortunate enterpriſes were diſſipated and confounded, which he might have carried

Arrogant titles appropriated to Tamberl. *and* Bajazets *names.*

A great defect in Bajazet.

on

on gloriouſly, had he ſuffered reaſon to have been his guide. And it even fell out ſo; for *Bajazet* returned a very ſmart anſwer unto *Tamberlain*, and unadviſedly tainted the *Tartars* wives honour; which words coſt him dear. For as *Tamberlain* did not bear any good will to *Bajazet* at all, ſo his Wife being enraged at the indignities which were put upon her by the Turk, did ſo highly incenſe her Husband, as that he was not to expect any Peace with his Wife, unleſs he purſued the Turk with Fire & Sword.

Tamberl. exaſperated againſt Bajazets anſwer by his wife.

Wherefore *Tamberlain* aſſembled a formidable Army of *Tartarians*, *Scythians*, *Perſians*, *Armenians*, and *Bactrians*, amounting unto the number of 800000 fighting men, and paſſed through the Provinces of *Lydia* and *Phrygia*, which cauſed *Bajazet* to raiſe the ſiege of *Conſtantinople*, and to march unto *Aſia*, to hinder the *Meſſagetan* from coming into his Country; reſolving before *Tamberlain* ſhould have time to proceed, he would encounter him, and fight him in *Armenia*, or upon the banks

A war between Tamberl. and Bajazet.

banks of *Euphrates*, and although they fought each other, yet they could not meet a long while. *Bajazets* Council in the interim were of opinion, that he should do well to treat with *Tamberlain*, seeing he was not strong enough to resist him, and would not dispend his Treasury to raise new Forces. After which the Turk having intelligence that *Tamberlain* marched into *Bithynia*, to besiege *Pruse* (heretofore called *Bruse*) the chief City of the Country, and the Royal Seat, he resolved to fight him in that place. And both Armies joyned Battle in the Mount *Stella* (where *Pompey* fought with *Mithridates* in the year one thousand three hundred ninety and seven) and the Turk chancing to be worsted, there were above two hundred thousand of them slain in the place, and an infinite number taken. Now *Bajazet* perceiving the day was lost, began to acknowledge his errour, when it was too late; wherefore he resolved to repair the faults the best he could, and save himself by flight, being mounted

Tamberl fights Bajazet, and kils a great number of the Turks.

mounted on a Mare, which was as ſwift as the wind. But the misfortune of his diſaſter following him, he was purſued by the *Tamberlaniſts*, who overtook him, by the fault which *Bajazeth* committed in letting his Mare drink, who thereby became ſo heavy and repleniſhed, as that ſhe could not make ſo much way as ſhe did before; beſides all which, this poor King was troubled with the Gout, which had diſabled his hands and his feet. Bajazeth *taken priſoner.*

The *Tamberlainiſts* having ſeazed on ſo rich a booty, as alſo on all the *Baſha's*, *Beglerbegs*, *Aga's*, and *Sangea's* of the King of *Turkie*; he was brought unto *Tamberlain*, who taking him by the ſhoulders, ſaid theſe words, *Thou diſloyal Coward, thou art now my Slave, and thou ſhalt receive the reward of thy deſerts.* *Bajazet* being full of amazement, anſwered him, *I pray you Sir, kill me:* but the Conquetor replied, *Lets go, lets go, there is no man can ſave thee.* Whenas this miſerable captive forgetting the miſerable eſtate wherein he

Bajazeths indiscretion in reproaching of Tamberlain.

he was, returned harsh language unto his Conqueror, and with injurious terms began to inveigh against *Tamberlain*, reproaching him with his base extraction, and with his former profession of theevery. So that it was a wonder this *Zagathean* did not cause him immediately to be slain; for on a less occasion he caused his great friend *Mirxe* to be put to death, because he onely had adventured to say that the principality of *Samercand* was too well settled, to fall into the hands of so inferior a fellow, and so inconsiderate a robber as *Tamberlain* was; although these words were not spoken in his presence, nor after he had attained to that dignity. But it seems he reserved the venting of his choller upon *Bajazet*, because he would not put him to death before he had observed all the formalities of Justice. And truely the Captive King had little reason to rail at him, for immediately he caused him to be set upon a Mule, and in a way of derision to be led through all the enemies Camp, and afterwards caused him

him to tyed in Golden Chains, and to be put in a Cage, carrying him up and down whereſoever he went; and when he got upon Horſe-back, he cauſed him to kneel down, ſetting his feet upon his neck and ſhoulders, making him his footſtool (as formerly *Sophorus* the King of the *Perſians* did unto *Valerinus* the Emperor of *Rome*) and fed him onely with crums of bread and broken morſels, which he flung unto him juſt as if he had been a Dog. However *Bajazets* courage could not hereby be abaſhed, as it appeared when *Tamberlain* cauſed that *Sultaneſs* which the *Turk* loved beſt (and who was taken with the Kings children and all *Bajazets* Concubines in the *Seraglio* of *Pruſe* or *Bruſe*) and made her ſerve him at table. At which ſight, the miſerable Captive flew out into howlings and roarings, reproaching the Conquerors baſeneſs and pride, in making ſo little eſteem of the Kingly race, for this Lady was the daughter of *Eleazor* King of *Servia*. Moreover theſe conqueſts ſo puffed up this

The indignities and miſeries of Bajazet.

The Sultaneſs Bajazeths *wife ſerveth* Tamberlain *at table.*

Tar-

Tamberlains *designs to conquer* Europe, *prevented by his death.*

Tartars heart, as being not able to contain himself within any compass, he had designed to pass into *Europe* to Conquer it; but his death put a period to all his ambitious enterprises, in the year of our Lord fourteen hundred and three.

He died as he lived, with thoughts full of Conquests and victories; his ambition is as wide as *Europe*, while his body is confined to a Grave-pit; his success was great, and his mind greater; he attained much, he aimed at more; he was born a beggar, but with a King in his belly; his temper was as rude as his Country, his education as little as his hopes, and his Manners rough and unhewn as his Calling. He was the most ambitious man that ever was heard of, and who would by no means be rendred civil nor familiar. Whereof a certain *Genua* Gentleman, who was one of his great favorites can give a testimony, who essaying to break him of his rudeness and inhumanity wherewithall he treated those which he had overcome, he answered him, *How now thou*

thou Dog? doſt thou think I am a man? I am the wrath of God, and the ruine of mankinde; nor have ſcarce auy exceeded him in cruelty. Two examples whereof I ſhall ſet before you: The firſt was when he cauſed that moſt barbarous inhumanity to be exerciſed at *Damas* on the maidens and young children, who came out of the ſaid City to meet him, clad in white, and bearing Olive-branches in their hands for a token of Peace and ſubmiſſion; this unworthy and cruel Tyrant ſet his Cavalry to Maſſacre and trample underfoot all that flower of youth, and taking the City, he put all the inhabitants thereof to the ſword. The ſecond was the impiety which he committed againſt the Spittle of Lepers which was joyning unto the City of *Sebaſta*; where by reaſon of their not communicating with the reſt of the people, and ſo conſequently were not in a capacity to prejudice the *Tartar*, and whereby they might have promiſed themſelves a priviledge of ſecurity, yet he cauſed them to be inhumanely Maſſacred,

Tamberlains *ſence of himſelf.*

The inhumane cruelty of Tamberlain.

Tamberlains *impiety againſt the ſpittle of Lepers.*

ſacred, alledging, *That they infected the Air.* But for all this I muſt not rob him of that honor which he acquired for his ſtrict obſervance of Juſtice, even againſt his own Soul-diers, who as ſoon as they were taken in any offence, were moſt ſeverely puniſhed; which we may obſerve by the ſentence which he cauſed to be inflicted upon one of his Captains, who walking on the Coaſt of the *Caſpian Sea*, three leagues from *Tamberlains* Camp, and eſpying a very fair Maiden who went to draw water, he raviſhed her, whereupon the ſaid Maiden, together with her Father, complaining to *Tamberlain* that ſhe had been violated as ſhe was going to fetch water, by a diſloyal and perfidious *Tartar*, and deſiring him to do her Juſtice; he returned her a moſt Kingly and gracious anſwer, that he would moſt ſeverely puniſh him: and ſo he did, for as the *Tartarian* Hiſtories relate, he cauſed him to be impaled, or ſpitted on a ſtake alive. Finally leſt the Reader might be miſtaken, and might conceive, that in my deſcription

Tamberlain a great obſerver of Juſtice.

ſcription of this *Tartarian* Emperors life, I was ignorant that he was called by another name beſides *Tamberlain*; I would therefore deſire him to take notice, that I have called him ſo, to follow the general denomination of him in this manner, that ſo all men might know, of whom we do write theſe praiſes. For according to the *Tartarian* appellation, he was called the great *Tamirrham*, although others baptize him *Timir Langue*; and theſe latter, as far as I can conjecture (by the ſeveral compariſons which I have obſerved) do come the neareſt to the Truth; at leaſt do approach very nigh to the definition of the condition and qualities of the ſaid *Tartar*, whoſe true name was doubtleſs *Tamir*; and by reaſon he was lame, they added the quality of *Langue* thereunto, which in the *Tartarian* language ſignifies no other thing ſave a lameneſs; and ſo called him *Tamir Langue*. Tamberlains *right name.*

Lame he was in his body, and crooked in his mind; weak in his Limbs, but ſtrong in his Spirit: *Limping* as he

he was he would have over-run *Europe*, if he had lived one year longer. The *Turke* was not a greater scourge to Christendom, then he was to the Turk, whom when he had whipped sufficiently, God dealt with as he will with all the Instruments of his wrath, *When the Child mends, burn the Rod.*

FINIS.

Since these Sheets past the Press, news came that it was Sages, not Zigeth, that Count Serini hath lately taken.